THE

CHINA MAIL.

Established February, 1845.

With which is incorporated The "Hongkong Evening Mail and Shipping List." Published every Evening.

Price, $24 per Annum.

Vol. XXXIII. No. 4313. 號八廿月四年七十七百八千一英 HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877. 日五十月三年丑丁

AGENTS FOR THE *CHINA MAIL*.

LONDON:—F. Algar, 8, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street.* George Street, 30, *Cornhill.* Gordon & Gotch, *Ludgate Circus*, E. C. Bates, Hendy & Co., 4, *Old Jewry*, E.C. Samuel Deacon & Co., 160 & 154, *Leadenhall Street.*

NEW YORK:—Andrew Wind, 183, *Nassau Street.*

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA AND NEW ZEALAND:—Gordon & Gotch, *Melbourne and Sydney.*

SAN FRANCISCO and American Ports generally:—Bean & Black, *San Francisco.*

CHINA:—*Swatow*, Quelch & Campbell, *Amoy*, Wilson, Nicholls & Co. *Foochow*, Hedge & Co. *Shanghai*, Lane, Crawford & Co., and Kelly & Walsh. *Manila*, C. Heinsen & Co. *Macao*, L. A. da Graça.

Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital,...5,000,000 Dollars.
Reserve Fund,..... 500,000 Dollars.

Court of Directors.

Chairman—H. Hoppius, Esq.

Deputy Chairman—F. D. Sassoon, Esq.

E. R. Bellios, Esq. | Wilhelm Reineres, Esq.
W. H. Forbes, Esq. | Ed. Tobin, Esq.
Hon. W. Keswick.
A. McIver, Esq.

Chief Manager.

Hongkong, . . Thomas Jackson, Esq.

Manager.

Shanghai, . . Ewen Cameron, Esq.

London Bankers.—*London and County Bank.*

HONGKONG.

Interest Allowed

On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months, 2 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "
" 12 " 5 per cent. " "

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts, granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,
Chief Manager.

Offices of the Corporation,
No, 1, *Queen's Road East.*
Hongkong, March 29, 1876.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (if not previously disposed of by Private Contract), on

TUESDAY,

the 8th day of May, 1877, at Noon, at his Sales Rooms, Queen's Road,—

All that PIECE or PARCEL of GROUND, Situate at Sow-Kei-Wan, and Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 123, and abutting on the North side on a Public Street, measuring thereon 31 feet.

On the Southand West side on a Public Street, measuring thereon 125 feet.

On the South and East side on a Public Street, measuring thereon 200 feet.

On the North and West side on a Close (where a Plan for a Public Street is laid out) Registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 124, measuring thereon 150 feet.

For further particulars, apply to the Undersigned.

Terms of Sale.—Cash on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 24, 1877. my8

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions from Messrs. Melchers & Co. to sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 19th of May next, at Noon, on the Premises, under a power contained in a Bill of Sale dated the 18th day of December, 1874, given by Thomas Thornton Anthony, and Carl Heinrich Ebert Seimund, lately carrying on Business in this Colony, as Shipchandlers and Storekeepers, under the Style or Firm of Broadbear, Anthony & Co.,—

All the STOCK-IN-TRADE, FURNITURE, and EFFECTS being in and upon the Premises No. 62, Praya Central, lately occupied by the said Firm of Broadbear, Anthony & Co.

Also,

THE GOODWILL of the said Business.

Terms.—Cash on delivery.

LAMMERT, ATKINSON & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877, my19

Auctions.

POSTPONEMENT OF SALE.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

HANDSOME ENGLISH & VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, OIL PAINTINGS, GLASS-WARE, PLATED-WARE,
&c., &c., &c.

THE Undersigned has received instructions from F. Peil, Esq., to sell by Public Auction, (previous to his departure for Shanghai), on

MONDAY,

the 30th day of April, 1877, at 2 o'clock p.m., (instead of on the day previously advertised), at his Residence, No. 1, Praya East,—

The whole of his HANDSOME ENGLISH and VENETIAN-MADE HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—

English-made Suite of Furniture, Covered with Green Damask.

Venetian Inlaid Blackwood Table and Chairs, Blackwood Carved Side Tables, Carpet, Hearthrugs, Rep Window Curtains, &c., &c.

Richly Carved Oak Sideboard, Richly Carved Oak-Framed Pier Glass and Flower Stands, Dining Table, Buffet, Whatnots, and Dinner Trays.

Oil Paintings, Oil Cloth, and Clocks.

Dinner and Dessert Sets, Glass-ware, Plated-ware, &c., &c.

Library Oak Book-case and Desks, Inlaid Blackwood Lady's Desk, Tables, Chairs, Easy Chairs, and Chess Table.

Brass Bedsteads, English-made Mahogany Marble-top Dressing Table and Washstand, Wardrobe, with Plate Glass Door, Cheval Glass, &c.

Gasaliers, Gas Brackets, Stair Carpet, with Brass Stair Rods, Marble-top Tables, Bronze Statuettes, &c.

Office Furniture, comprising:—Desks, Chairs, Paper Press, Copying Press, Fire-proof Safe, &c., &c.

One HOUSE BOAT and One SKIFF.

After which, at the Godown,—

10 Tons ARTIFICIAL MANURE.

1 SAW MILL, by Forrest & Barr, Engineers, Glasgow.

Also,

1 TURNING LATHE and various MACHINERY.

And,

At the Yard of Messrs Inglis & Co.,—

One 12-H.P. TWIN SCREW ENGINE.

Catalogues will be issued, and the whole to be on view on the day of Sale.

Terms of Sale.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.

J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877. ap30

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Opened a Branch of our Firm at Shanghai.

Mr Carl Kress has been admitted a Partner from This Date.

MELCHERS & Co.

Hongkong, April 12, 1877. my12

NOTICE.

MR. WILHELM CARL ENGELBRECHT VON PUSTAU, Junior, and Mr CONRAD MUNROE DONNER, have been admitted Partners in our Firm from the First of January, 1877.

WM. PUSTAU & Co.,
Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai.

Hongkong, April 16, 1877. jy16

NOTICE.

I HAVE This Day Established myself as SHIPPING BROKER at this Port, under my own name.

W. H. SIEGFRIED.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877. my20

NOTICE.

MR. Edward Burnie will Conduct the Business of my Office, during my Temporary Absence from the Colony.

R. H. CAIRNS,
Surveyor to Local Offices, and Lloyds Register of Shipping.

2, Club Chambers,
Hongkong, March 17, 1877. se18

VICTORIA DISPENSARY.

ON and after the 16th day of November, 1876, and until further notice, the BUSINESS of the above-named DISPENSARY will be carried on by the Undersigned.

WM. CRUICKSHANK,
Manager.

Hongkong, November 21, 1876.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

WE have This Day Established a Branch of our Firm at Shanghai under the Management of Mr Alfred F. O. Krauss, who will sign for us by Procuration.

CARLOWITZ & Co.

Canton and Hongkong, April 1, 1877.

NOTICE.

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT at Hongkong and its vicinity for "The Boston Board of Marine Underwriters," by Power of Attorney, dated Boston, U. S., 1st March, 1877.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

Entertainment.

AMATEUR DRAMATIC CLUB OF HONGKONG.

THE MEMBERS of the above CLUB will give a Performance at the THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, ON

MONDAY,
May 7th, 1877,

When will be presented a Farcial Comedy in Three Acts, by J. H. Byron, Esq.,

ENTITLED

"Not such a Fool as he looks."

Tickets may be obtained from Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.'s, on and after Monday, April 30th, and at the Doors on the Night of Performance.

Doors Open at 8.30, Performance to Commence at Nine o'Clock punctually.

By kind permission of Colonel Dickins and the Officers of H. M. 28th Regt., their Band will be in attendance.

CHAS. C. COHEN,
Hon. Secretary.

Hongkong, April 25, 1877. my7

Intimations.

HONGKONG.

Chs. J. GAUPP & Co.,

WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
38, *Queen's Road,*
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS,
CHRONOMETERS,
&c., &c., &c.,

Carefully Repaired, Cleaned and accurately rated under guarantee.

All Repairs in the above line done at reasonable rates and with despatch.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876. tf.

W. BALL,
CHINA DISPENSARY.

IMPORTER OF DRUGS, CHEMICALS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES, TOILET REQUISITES, PATENT MEDICINES AND PERFUMES.

Prescriptions Dispensed with Carefulness, and Prompt Attention.

PRAYA WEST, HONGKONG,
Near the Canton Steamer's Wharf.

Hongkong, July 13, 1876.

AH YON,
SHIPS' COMPRADORE AND STEVEDORE,
No. 57, Praya West.

SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH ALL KINDS OF COAL, WATER, BALLAST, FRESH PROVISIONS & OILMAN'S STORES

Of the best quality and at the shortest notice.

Hongkong, May 1, 1876.

DENTAL NOTICE.

DR. STOUT intends visiting JAPAN shortly, and would be glad if those who wish to Consult him professionally would make an appointment for an Early Day.

HOURS FOR CONSULTATION:
8 a.m. to 4 p.m.
No. 1, Alexandra Terrace.

Hongkong, April 4, 1877.

CONSULAT DE FRANCE A HONGKONG.

MONSIEUR A. SIENKIEWICZ, Consul de France à Malte, a remis aujour d'hui à Monsieur G. BOULOUZE, Chancelier, le Service du Consulat de France à Hongkong et Macao.

Le 16 Avril, 1877. my5

TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, SINGAPORE.

THE BUSINESS of this Company was Resumed immediately after the Fire. Vessels will obtain the usual Despatch and Coal Supplies.

E. M. SMITH,
Manager.

April 23, 1877. my23

For Sale.

FOR SALE,

THE IRON SCREW STEAMER

"ALBAY."

THE above Steamer was Built in Glasgow in 1872 by Messrs Dobbie & Co., under special survey of Lloyds', and Her MACHINERY and BOILER were made by Messrs James Howden & Co., under special inspection. She was constructed to carry a large Cargo on a light draft of water and is well adapted for the Philippine, China, or Japan trade. She underwent general Repairs in 1875, when New SAILS, RIGGING, and a complete outfit were supplied by the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, and in March of the present year her Engines and Boiler were thoroughly overhauled.

Dimensions.—Length between Perpendiculars, 170 feet. Beam, 26 feet 3 inches. Depth of Hold from Ceiling to Main Deck, 9 feet 5 inches. Height from Main Deck to under side of Awning Deck, 7 feet 4½ inches.

Gross Tonnage.—550 Tons.

Class.—Built to Class 100 A at Lloyds.

Rig.—Brig Rigged.

Cargo Capacity.—About 9,000 piculs, or 625 tons Measurement (40 feet.)

Draft.—Light 9 feet: Loaded 12½ feet.

Speed.—Eight knots on consumption of 8½ to 9 tons of coals per 24 hours.

Bunker Capacity.—75 tons coals.

Cabin.—Under Awning Deck aft; saloon, pantry and five state rooms, with accommodation for 12 first-class passengers.

MACHINERY.

Engine.—A pair of Howden's patent High and Low pressure Engines of 90 Horse Power nominal; High Pressure Cylinder 25 inches, and Low Pressure Cylinder 45 inches in diameter: Stroke 30 inches.

Propeller.—Bessemer Steel of 4 Blades, with One Spare Set of Blades.

Winch.—One Steam Winch with Donkey Boiler on Deck.

Boiler.—One Horizontal Tubular Boiler 11 feet diameter, with 3 Furnaces, tested for a working pressure of 60 pounds.

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

A MARINE ENGINE of 20 Horse Power Nominal, High and Low Pressure, with Extra Surface Condenser and Tubular Boiler. Consumption, 2 Tons per 24 Hours.

The Engine is quite new; was manufactured by Messrs Matthew Paul & Co., Dumbarton, and is now deposited in the Godown of the late firm of Russell & Sturgis, Manila.

Particulars may be obtained on application to

MORRIS & RAY.

Hongkong, March 29, 1877.

FOR SALE.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s Celebrated Brands of WINES and SPIRITS.

Apply to SIEMSSEN & Co.

Hongkong, June 22, 1876.

FOR SALE, AT EAST POINT.

FRESH CALIFORNIA HAY AND OATS,
Just Received, ex "Mary Whitridge."

Apply to L. L. BUSH.

Hongkong, April 19, 1877.

NOW READY.

A CHINESE DICTIONARY IN THE CANTONESE DIALECT. Part I., A to K, with Introduction. Royal 8vo., pp. 202.—By Ernest John Eitel, Ph.D. Tübingen.

Price: Two Dollars and a Half.

To be had from Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co., Hongkong and Shanghai; and Messrs Kelly & Walsh, Shanghai.

Hongkong, February 8, 1877.

FOR SALE.

AERATED WATERS.

THE Undersigned begs to inform the Public that he is again prepared to supply AERATED WATERS of every description; the Manufactory is under the direct management of an *experienced* European. Trial orders are solicited. Advantageous Terms made with wholesale customers for export or local use.

W. BALL,
China Dispensary.

Hongkong, April 25, 1877. my2

FOR SALE.

HENRIOT & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche "Dry."
Th. Roederer & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE, Carte Blanche.
John Durand & Co.'s CLARETS and WHITE WINES.
Startup & Kentish's PORTS and SHERRIES.
Moullon & Co.'s COGNACS, 1, 2, 3 Stars.
Blanchy Frères & Co.'s COGNACS.

JUSTUS LEMBKE & Co.

Hongkong, April 5, 1877. jy5

Shipping.

Steamers.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.

The Steamship
"NAMOA,"
Capt. Westoby, will be despatched for the above Ports on SUNDAY, the 29th Instant, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877. ap29

FOR SAIGON.

The British Steamer
"BENARTY,"
Captain Potter, will leave as above on MONDAY Next, the 30th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
AH YON,
57, *Praya Central.*

Hongkong, April 25, 1877. ap30

FOR LONDON.

The Steamship
"IMBROS,"
Capt. Binnington, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 25, 1877.

FOR COOKTOWN AND SYDNEY.

The French Steamer
"GUNGA,"
Captain Garceau, will load here for the above Ports, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP KEE & Co.

Hongkong, April 27, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"MENZALEH,"
Comdt. Pasqualini, will be despatched for YOKOHAMA shortly after the arrival of the next French Mail.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 25, 1877.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.
PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANÇAIS.

The Company's Steamship
"MEIKONG,"
Comdt. Foache, will be despatched for SHANGHAI shortly after her arrival from Europe.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 25, 1877.

FOR COOKTOWN.

The British Steamer
"JUAN,"
Capt. Stock, will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Steamer
"SORSOGON,"
Captain Lizarza, will have early despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR LONDON.

The *A* 1 British Barque
"ARABELLA,"
Ths. Pearson, Master, will load here and have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The *A* 1 British Clipper Ship
"LEUCADIA,"
Mearns, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

FOR BATAVIA & SAMARANG.

The British Bark
"MARQUIS OF ARGYLL,"
Captain McNair, will load here for the above Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
HOP KEE & Co.

Hongkong, April 7, 1877.

Shipping.

Sailing Vessels.

FOR MANILA.

The Spanish Bark
"TERESA,"
Cebada, Master, will be despatched for the above Port on or about the 20th Instant.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
SIEMSSEN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 3, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Ship
"THOMAS LORD,"
Hall, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Ship
"NEW ERA,"
Sayer, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 27, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Bark
"ALBERT RUSSELL,"
Captain Carver, will load here and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 20, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The *A* 1 American Bark
"ROSETTA McNEIL,"
Brown, Master, will load here and will have immediate despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 14, 1877.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

The Russian Bark
"RURIK,"
Burgeland, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, April 5, 1877.

FOR NEW YORK.

The *A* 1 American Ship
"MYSTIC BELLE,"
Plumer, Master, will load here and will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

Hongkong, March 10, 1877.

FOR LONDON.

The *A* 1 Clipper Ship
"NYASSA,"
Garbrock, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight, apply to
Wm. PUSTAU & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 11, 1877.

FOR TAKAO.

The *A* 1 German Brig
"SOPHIE,"
Binge, Master, will meet with quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
WIELER & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 25, 1877.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

S. S. *SINDH.*

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S. S. *Indus*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risk at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on, unless intimation is received from the Consignees, before 11 o'clock To-day, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.

Goods remaining unclaimed after Thursday, the 26th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

H. DU POUEY,
Agent.

Hongkong, April 19, 1877.

Insurances.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.

AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.

Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above mentioned Ports.

NO CHARGE FOR POLICY FEES.

JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.

Hongkong, November 1, 1871.

LANCASHIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

(FIRE AND LIFE.)

CAPITAL,—TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against the Risk of FIRE on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, on Coals in Matsheds, on Goods on board Vessels and on Hulls of Vessels in Harbour, at the usual Terms and Conditions.

Proposals for Life Assurances will be received, and transmitted to the Directors for their decision.

If required, protection will be granted on first class Lives up to £1000 on a Single Life.

For Rates of Premiums, forms of proposals or any other information, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.
Agents Hongkong & Canton.

Hongkong, January 4, 1867.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

MELCHERS & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY. (LIMITED.)

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two Thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the nett amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, April 17, 1873.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to grant Policies against *Fire* to the extent of $45,000 on Buildings, or on Goods stored therein, at current local rates, subject to a Discount of 20% on the Premia.

NORTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, January 1, 1874.

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated by Royal Charter and Special Acts of Parliament.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

THE Undersigned, AGENTS at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual Rates, subject to a discount of 20 per cent.

GILMAN & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1876.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER of *His Majesty King George The First,* A. D. 1720.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

Marine Department.

Policies at current rates payable either here, in London or at the principal Ports of India, China and Australia.

Fire Department.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates. A discount of 20% allowed.

Life Department.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding $5,000 at reduced rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, July 25, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors authorising them to issue Policies to the extent of $10,000 on any one first class risk, or to the extent of $15,000 on adjoining risks at current rates.

A Discount of 20% allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, January 8, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai and Hankow, and are prepared to grant Insurances at current rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

Hongkong, October 14, 1868.

Mails.

Occidental & Oriental Steam-Ship Company.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL *and* UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S. S. "*GAELIC*" will be despatched for San Francisco via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 1st May, at 3 p.m., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama, with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on Board until 4 p.m. of the 30th Inst. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 p.m. same day: all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 37, Queen's Road Central.

G. B. EMORY, *Agent.*

Hongkong, April 3, 1877. my1

STEAM FOR Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle, Aden, Suez, Malta, Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, Mediterranean Ports, Southampton and London;

ALSO,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta and Australia.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steam-ship *LOMBARDY*, Captain HALL, will leave this on SATURDAY, the 5th May, at Noon.

For further Particulars, apply to

A. LIND, *Superintendent.*

Hongkong, April 24, 1877. my5

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH to NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamer *CITY OF PEKING* will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th May, 1877, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers, and Freight, for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S. S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of Steamers to England, France and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 p.m., 14th May. Parcel Packages will be received at the office until 5 p.m. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Overland Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For security's sake, Shippers of Overland Cargo are requested to endorse on the Envelope the Marks and Nos. of Packages Shipped, to correspond with those in their Bills of Lading.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, No. 9, Praya Central.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

Hongkong, April 16, 1877. my15

For Sale.

FOR SALE,

BY TENDER, the whole Stock-in-Trade of the TAKU TUG AND LIGHTER COMPANY, consisting of the following Steamers:—

	Carrying Capacity.
Steam Tug & Lighter *Algerine*,	3,500 pcls.
" " *Pathfinder*,	1,800 "
Steam Tug *Orphan*,	—
" *Little Orphan*,	—

Tenders will Receive immediate attention.

Apply to

TAKU TUG & LIGHTER Co.,
TAKU.

Taku, March 12, 1877. ap30

NOW READY.

FENG-SHUI; OR, THE RUDIMENTS OF NATURAL SCIENCE IN CHINA. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. *One Volume.* 8vo. Price, $1.50.

BUDDHISM, ITS HISTORY, THEORY AND POPULAR RELIGION, in three Lectures. By Dr. E. J. EITEL. *Second Edition. One Volume.* 8vo. Price, $1.50.

Orders will be received by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Hongkong, July 31, 1875.

Intimations.

AFONG,
PHOTOGRAPHER,
by appointment, to
H. E. SIR ARTHUR KENNEDY,
GOVERNOR OF HONGKONG;
and to
H. I. H. THE GRAND DUKE ALEXIS OF RUSSIA,

Wyndham Street, formerly ATHLETIC CLUB,

HAS on hand the Largest and Best collection of Views of China, Photographic Albums, Frames, Cases, &c., of assorted sizes. Ex S. S. *Radnorshire* a supply of very handsome Easel Albums of Russia and Velvet Covers, assorted sizes. Illuminated Albums for Portraits. Tobacco Pouches, in Shape of Skulls, Rats, &c., and a nice choice of Gilt Mountings for Frames, &c.

Hongkong, March 28, 1877.

THE HONGKONG CHINESE MAIL.

THE Circulation of THIS PAPER has been very much extended. The following are some of its Agents:—

Macao.—Man Chuen Shop.

Canton.—Sing Chuen Native Post Office, Luen Hing Street; Chui Heung Low Hotel, Luen Hing Street; Kwong Tin Fat Shop, Yan Tsai Street; Mr Sit Chuen Fan, Tung Wen Kwan; Yuen Fong Shop, in front of the Provincial Treasurer's Yamen; How Yuen Shop, Small Market Street, New City; Yee Cheung Photograph Shop, Honam; Kwai Heung Shop, Sin Choong, Honam.

Swatow.—Sui Cheong Hong; Woh Shun Loong Hong.

Amoy.—Chun Cheong Hong, Mook Kek Street.

Foochow.—Mr Yü Ching Cheong, Foo chow Arsenal; Mr Lum Kwok Ching, Maritime Customs.

Shanghai.—Mr Ng Ching Shun, Maritime Customs; Mr Ho Yue Chuen, Maritime Customs; Mr Chun Sing Hoi, Messrs Jardine, Matheson & Co.; Mr Kwong Chuen Fook, Educational Mission School; and Mow Sing Sang Kee shop.

Ningpo.—Mr Sung Min Chee, Maritime Customs.

Hankow.—Yee Hing Hong.

Chefoo.—Yee Shun Hong.

Japan.—Mr Leong Chun Tong, Municipal Office, Yokohama.

Saigon.—Wohang Hong.

Singapore.—Ting Kee Hong; Kwong Fook Sang Hong.

Penang.—Yow Wing Fong; *Argus* Office.

Calcutta.—Mow Sing Company.

San Francisco.—Kwong Foong Tai Hong.

The above are some of the Agencies; others will be published, when they are arranged for. Negociations are in progress with the express couriers who carry the official despatches and *Peking Gazettes*, to circulate the *Chinese Mail* in the interior of China.

Hongkong, March 10, 1874.

KWONG HING CHEUNG & Co., COAL MERCHANTS,

Have always on hand for Sale every description of COAL at Moderate Prices.

Mr AHYON has been appointed Manager, and all Orders addressed to him at 57, Praya, or to Mr FAT JACK, at 30, Hing Lung Street, will receive immediate attention.

Hongkong, March 10, 1877. mc19

NEWS FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from the Daily *China Mail*, is published twice a month on the morning of the English Mail's departure, and is a record of each fortnight's current history of events in China and Japan, contributed in original reports and collated from the journals published at the various ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai, Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage paid 56 cents.) $12 per annum (postage paid $13.50.)

Orders should be sent to GEO. MURRAY BAIN, *China Mail* Office, 2, Wyndham Street, not later than the evening before the departure of the English Mail Steamer.

Terms of Advertising, same as in Daily *China Mail.*

THE *CHINESE MAIL.*

TERMS OF ADVERTISING IN THE *Chinese Mail.*

TWO cents a character for the first 100 characters, and one cent a character beyond the first 100, for first insertion, and half price for repetitions during the first week. Subsequent weeks' insertions will be charged only one half the amount of the first week's charge. Advertisements for half a year and longer will be allowed a deduction of 25 per cent on the total amount, and contracts for more favourable terms can be made.

Efforts have been made to establish Agents for circulating the *Chinese Mail* in all the ports and in the interior of China, all the ports in Japan, in Saigon, Singapore, Penang, Calcutta, Batavia, Manila, the Phillippines, Australia, San Francisco, Peru and other places which Chinese frequent. When the list of Agencies is completed, it will be published. Agents have been already established in most of the above places, and in important ports more than one agent has been appointed at each.

CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

Hongkong, February 23, 1874.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE Co.

THE BUSINESS of this COMPANY has This Day been Transferred to THE MARINE INSURANCE Co., of 20, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

By Order of the Proprietors,
WILLIAM HUNT,
Secretary.

137, *Leadenhall Street,*
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.

THE MARINE INSURANCE Co.
20, *Old Broad Street,*
LONDON,
1st January, 1877.
ESTABLISHED 1836.

CAPITAL,.....£1,000,000 STERLING.
RESERVE FUND,....£ 340,000 "

WITH Reference to the foregoing Advertisement THE MARINE INSURANCE Co. has This Day taken over the Business of the LONDON & ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT Co., and has Appointed Mr A. McIVER as its AGENT in HONGKONG.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT J. LODGE,
Manager.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Accept Risks and issue Policies on behalf of the MARINE INSURANCE Co. by any First Class Steamer.

A. McIVER,
Agent of the Marine Insurance Co. of London.

Hongkong, February 16, 1877. au17

HONG LISTS.

Circular, large sheet.

THE AMENDED HONG LIST in English and Chinese, containing the Names of all the most important Companies, Institutions and Mercantile Houses in the Colony.

Price, 25 cents each; or $2.50 per dozen.

At the "China Mail" Office.

Now Ready.

"THE CHINA REVIEW," No. 4, VOL. V.

Annual Subscription, Six Dollars and a Half.

CONTENTS.

Essays on the Chinese Language, *(Continued from page 152.)*
Deer-Stalking in China.
Chinese Dentistry.
Chinese Intercourse with the Countries of Central and Western Asia during the Fifteenth Century, Part II. *(Continued from page 162.)*
A Legend of the Peking Bell-Tower.
A Chinese Hornbook.
The Law of Inheritance.
A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.
Short Notices of New Books and Literary Intelligence.
Notes and Queries:—
A Chinese Dictionary in the Cantonese Dialect.
"Watching Spirits."
Chinese Folk-lore.
Yin and Yang, according to Aristotle.
Pidgin English.
Goethe's "Werther" in China.
Chinese Music.
White Ants.
Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

China Mail Office,
Hongkong, March 20, 1877.

A NEW STOCK OF
NEAT JOBBING TYPES
HAVING BEEN RECEIVED
FROM ENGLAND,
THIS OFFICE IS PREPARED TO EXECUTE
BOOK & JOB PRINTING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT REASONABLE RATES.
FANCY BALL PROGRAMMES
ASSORTED SIZES, IN GOLD AND COLOURS.
BALL PENCILS,
assorted colours.
MENU CARDS,
In Gold & Coloured Borders & Patterns

—:o:—

BOOKS BOUND IN APPROVED PATTERNS.

—:o:—

For Sale.

AGREEMENTS FOR FOREIGN-GOING SHIPS,
LADY'S AND GENTLEMAN'S WASHING BOOKS,
CONTRACT PASSAGE TICKETS,
EXPORT CARGO REPORTS,
POWERS OF ATTORNEY,
CHARTER PARTIES,
SHIPPING ORDERS,
BILLS OF LADING,
PASSENGER LISTS,
BILLS OF SALE,
LOG BOOKS,
WILLS,
&c., &c., &c.

China Mail Office, 2, Wyndham Street, (Back of Club).

Intimations.

THE CHINA REVIEW.

THE widely-expressed regret at the discontinuance of *Notes & Queries on China and Japan*, has induced the publishers of this journal to issue a publication similar in object and style, but slightly modified in certain details.

THE CHINA REVIEW, *or Notes and Queries on the Far East*, is issued at intervals of two months, each number containing about 60 octavo pages, occasionally illustrated with lithographs, photographs, woodcuts, &c., should the papers published demand, and the circulation justify, such extra matter.

The subscription is fixed at $6.50 postage paid, per annum, payable by non-residents in Hongkong half-yearly *in advance.*

The publication includes papers original and selected upon the Arts and Sciences, Ethnology, Folklore, Geography, History, Literature, Mythology, Manners and Customs, Natural History, Religion, &c., &c., of China, Japan, Mongolia, Tibet, the Eastern Archipelago and the "Far East" generally. A more detailed list of subjects upon which contributions are especially invited is incorporated with each number. Original contributions in Chinese, Latin, French, German, Spanish, Italian or Portuguese, are admissible. Endeavours are made to present a resumé in each number of the contents of the most recent works bearing on Chinese matters. Great attention is also paid to the Review department.

Notes and Replies are classified together as "Notes" (head references being given, when furnished, to previous Notes or Queries), as are also those queries which, though asking for information, furnish new or unpublished details concerning the matter in hand. It is desirable to make the Queries proper as brief and as much to the point as possible.

The *China Review* for July and August, 1875, is at hand. It says that forty-two essays were sent in to compete for the best paper on the advantages of Christianity for the development of a State. All our learned societies should subscribe to this scholarly and enterprising *Review.* It is a sixty paged, bi-monthly, repertory of what scholars are ascertaining about China. The lecture on Chinese Poetry in this volume is alone worth the price of the *Review.* Address *China Review*, Hongkong.—*Northern Christian Advocate* (U.S.)

Trübner's Oriental Record contains the following notice of the *China Review*:—"This is the title of a publication, the first number of which has lately reached us from Hongkong, where it has been set on foot as in some respects a continuation of *Notes and Queries on China and Japan*, the extinction of which useful serial a year or two ago has been much regretted in Europe as well as in China. The present publication, judging by the number now before us, is intended to occupy a position, as regards China and the neighbouring countries, somewhat similar to that which has been filled in India by the *Calcutta Review.* The great degree of attention that has been bestowed of late years upon the investigation of Chinese literature, antiquities, and social developments, to say nothing of linguistic studies, has led to the accumulation of important stores of information, rendering some such channel of publicity as is now provided extremely desirable; and contributions of much interest may fairly be looked for from the members of the foreign consular services, the Chinese Customs' corps, and the missionary body, among whom a high degree of Chinese scholarship is now assiduously cultivated, and who are severally represented in the first number of the *Review* by papers highly creditable to their respective authors. In a paper on Dr. Legge's *She King*, by the Rev. E. J. Eitel, to which the place of honour is deservedly given, an excellent summary is presented of the chronological problems and arguments involved in connexion with this important work. Some translations from Chinese novels and plays are marked by both accuracy and freshness of style; and an account of the career of the Chinese poet-statesman of the eleventh century, Su Tung-p'o, by Mr. E. C. Bowra, is not only historically valuable, but is also distinguished by its literary grace. Beside notices of new books relating to China and the East, which will be a useful feature of the *Review*, if carried out with punctuality and detail, we are glad to notice that "Notes" and "Queries" are destined to find a place in its pages also. It is to be hoped that this opening for contributions on Chinese subjects may evoke a similar degree of literary zeal to that which was displayed during the lifetime of its predecessor in the field, and that the *China Review* may receive the support necessary to insure its continuance. The publication is intended to appear every two months, and will form a substantial octavo magazine.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

This paper is now issued every day. The subscription is fixed at *Four Dollars* per annum delivered in Hongkong, or *Seven Dollars Fifty Cents* including postage to Coast ports.

It is the first Chinese Newspaper ever issued under purely native direction. The editorial department is conducted by Mr Chun Ayin, whose experience and competence have already been most fully demonstrated. The chief support of the paper is of course derived from the native community, amongst whom also are to be found the guarantors and securities necessary to place it on a business and legal footing.

The projectors, basing their estimates upon the most reliable information from the various Ports in China and Japan,—from Australia, California, Singapore, Penang, Saigon, and other places frequented by the Chinese,—consider themselves justified in guaranteeing an ultimate circulation of between 3,000 and 4,000 copies. The advantages offered to advertisers are therefore unusually great, and the foreign community generally will find it to their interest to avail themselves of them.

The field open to a paper of this description—conducted by native efforts, but progressive and anti-obstructive in tone—is almost limitless. It on the one hand commands Chinese belief and interest while on the other deserves every aid that can be given to it by foreigners. Like English journals it contains Editorials, with Local, Shipping, and Commercial News and Advertisements.

Subscription orders for either of the above may be sent to

GEO. MURRAY BAIN,
China Mail Office.

Intimations.

PRICE $6.

THE TREATY PORTS OF

China and Japan,

A COMPLETE GUIDE TO THE OPEN PORTS OF THOSE COUNTRIES, TOGETHER WITH PEKING, YEDO, HONGKONG AND MACAO.

FORMING A GUIDE BOOK & VADE MECUM FOR TRAVELLERS, MERCHANTS, AND RESIDENTS IN GENERAL.

8vo. pp. 618. *With 29 MAPS and PLANS.*

by

WM. F. MAYERS, N. B. DENNYS, and CHAS. KING.

COMPILED AND EDITED BY N. B. DENNYS, PH.D.

LONDON: N. TRÜBNER & Co.
HONGKONG: *China Mail* Office.
Price, $6, leather half bound.

The scope of this work includes detailed descriptions of important SITES and MONUMENTS, notes on the CLIMATE and general TOPOGRAPHY, FAUNA, FLORA, GEOLOGY and METEOROLOGY of each Port and its neighbourhood, with HISTORICAL NOTICES and minute details respecting the rise and progress and social characteristics of the several foreign settlements. To these particulars are added summaries and statistics of the TRADE of each open Port, compiled from official returns, together with statements respecting COINAGE, CURRENCY, and EXCHANGES, LINES of STEAM COMMUNICATION, DISTANCES, and rates of PASSAGE Money. Hints, and recommendations to travellers, giving full particulars of OUTFIT and mode of proceeding to the less frequented settlements are also included, combined with notes on DOMESTIC MARKETS and Mode of living.

In addition to furnishing similar particulars, the Section devoted to Hongkong contains an historical sketch forming a chronological index of the chief events which occupied public attention between 1841 and 1865, including POLITICAL EVENTS, Changes in the GOVERNMENT SERVICE, the passing of important ORDINANCES, the ARRIVAL and DEPARTURE of EMINENT RESIDENTS, a record of the most notable PIRACIES, ROBBERIES, MURDERS, FRAUDS, FIRES and Criminal TRIALS, ADDRESSES and PRESENTATIONS, &c., &c.

The appendix contains full tables of the various steam companies' lines. It also includes a CATALOGUE of over 440 works published in the English language upon China and Japan, while a copious INDEX at the end of the work affords a ready means of reference to the reader.

NOTICE.

THE CHINESE MAIL.

FROM and after the Chinese New Year's day (February 17, 1874) the *Chinese Mail* will be issued DAILY instead of TRI-WEEKLY as heretofore. No change, however, will be made in the price of subscription, which will remain at $4 per annum.

The charges for advertisements are now assimilated to those of the *China Mail.* The unusual success which has attended the *Chinese Mail* makes it an admirable medium for advertisers.

The Conductors guarantee an eventual circulation of one thousand copies. It is already the most influential native journal published, and enjoys considerable prestige at the Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Perang, Calcutta, San Francisco and Australia.

For terms, &c., address

MR CHUN AYIN,
Manager.

China Mail Office,
17th February, 1874.

WASHING BOOKS.

(In English and Chinese.

WASHERMAN'S BOOKS, for the use of Ladies and Gentlemen, are now ready at this Office—Price, $1 each.

CHINA MAIL Office.

Chair and Boat Hire.

LEGALISED TARIFF OF FARES FOR CHAIRS, CHAIR BEARERS, AND BOATS, IN THE COLONY OF HONGKONG.

Chairs and Ordinary Pullaway Boats.

Half hour, ...10 cts.	Hour, ...20 cts.
Three hours,..50 cts.	Six hours,.....70 cts.
Day (from 6 to 6),..	One Dollar.

Licensed carers (each).

Hour, ...	10 cents.
Half day, ...	35 cents.
Day, ...	50 cents.

BOAT AND COOLIE HIRE.

BOATS.

1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Day, ...	$3.00
1st Class Cargo Boat of 8 or 900 piculs, per Load, ...	2.00
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Day, ...	2.50
2nd Class Cargo Boat of 600 piculs, per Load, ...	1.75
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Day, ...	1.50
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, per Load, ...	1.00
3rd Class Cargo Boat or Ha-kau Boat of 300 piculs, Half Day, ...	50

Sampans.

or Pullaway Boats, per Day, ...	$1.00
" One Hour, ...	20
" Half-an-Hour, ...	10

After 6 P.M.,.....10 cents extra.

Nothing in this Scale prevents private agreements.

That for the Street Coolies is as follows:—

STREET COOLIES.

Scale of Hire for Street Coolies.

One Day,.....	88 cents.
Half Day,.....	30 "
Three Hours,.....	12 "
One Hour,.....	5 "
Half Hour,.....	3 "

Nothing in the above Scale is to affect private agreements.

Intimations.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON KNIFE POLISH

Prepared expressly for the Patent Knife-cleaning Machines, India Rubber and Buff Leather Knife Boards. Knives constantly cleaned with it have a brilliant polish equal to new cutlery. Packets 3d. each; and tins, 6d., 1/-, 2/6 and 4/- each.

OAKEY'S
INDIA RUBBER KNIFE BOARDS

Prevent friction in cleaning and injury to the knife. Oakey's Wellington Knife Polish should be used with his Boards.

OAKEY'S
SILVERSMITHS SOAP

[NON-MERCURIAL],
For Cleaning and Polishing Silver, Electro-plate, Plate Glass, &c. Tablets 6d. each.

OAKEY'S
WELLINGTON BLACK LEAD

In Solid Blocks—1d., 2d. & 4d. each, & 1s. Boxes.

JOHN OAKEY & SONS
MANUFACTURERS OF
EMERY, EMERY CLOTH, BLACK LEAD, CABINET, GLASS-PAPER, &c.
WELLINGTON EMERY & BLACK LEAD MILLS
WESTMINSTER BRIDGE ROAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

3mr77 1w 52t 2mr78

The Greatest Wonder of Modern Times!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

Persons suffering from weak or debilitated constitutions will discover that by the use of this wonderful medicine there is "Health for all." The blood is the fountain of life, and its purity can be maintained by the use of these Pills.

Sir Samuel Baker, in his work entitled "The Nile Tributaries in Abyssinia," says, "I ordered the dragoman Mahomet to inform the Fakey that I was a Doctor, and that I had the best medicines at the service of the sick, with advice gratis. In a short time I had many applicants, to whom I served out a quantity of Holloway's Pills. These are most useful to an explorer, as possessing unmistakable purgative properties they create an undeniable effect upon the patient, which satisfies him of their value."

SIMPLE, SAFE, AND CERTAIN
HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT

Is a certain remedy for bad legs, bad breasts, and ulcerations of all kinds. It acts miraculously in healing ulcerations, curing skin diseases, and in arresting and subduing all inflammations.

Mr. J. T. Cooper, in his account of his extraordinary travels in China, published of 1871, says—"I had with me a quantity in Holloway's Ointment. I gave some to the people, and nothing could exceed their gratitude; and, in consequence, milk, fowls, butter, and horse-feed poured in upon us, until at last a tea-spoonful of Ointment was worth a fowl and any quantity of peas, and the demand became so great that I was obliged to look up the small remaining stock."

Sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

no375 1w tf.

ENGLISH GOODS
(Via Suez Canal),
AT CHEAPEST RATES.
D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
Silk, Woollen and Manchester Warehousemen,
India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,
50 to 53, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,
Corner of Cheapside, London,
ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 160 page Catalogue and Outfitting List 60 pages, sent post free, containing full particulars as to Woollen, Silk and Cotton Goods of every description.

Patterns Free.

Ladies' Clothing, Linens, Hosiery Gloves, Ribbons, Haberdashery, Jewellery, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,
Musical Instruments,
Ironmongery,
Fire-arms,
Agricultural Implements,
Cutlery,
Carriages,
Saddlery and Harness,
Boots and Shoes,
Preserved Provisions,
Wines and Spirits,
Ales and Beers,
Stationery,
Perfumery,
Books,
Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the Office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany indents and balances drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India and Ceylon at a uniform charge of 1s. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

D. NICHOLSON & Co.,
50 to 53, St. Paul's Churchyard, and 66, Paternoster Row, London.

19fe76 1w 52t 19fe77

Intimations.

Dysentery, Cholera, Fever, Ague, Coughs, Colds, &c.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
CHLORODYNE
(Ex Army Med. Staff)
IS THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Caution.—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. P. Wood stated that Dr. Collis Browne was undoubtedly the Inventor of Chlorodyne, that the story of the Defendant, Freeman, being the Inventor was deliberately untrue; which he regretted had been sworn to. Eminent Hospital Physicians of London stated that Dr. J. Collis Browne was the discoverer of Chlorodyne; that they prescribe it largely, and mean no other than Dr. Browne's.—See *Times*, July 12, 1864.

The public, therefore, are cautioned against using any other than

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne.

Remedial uses and action.

This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep, relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions, and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body, without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effects and wonderful cures, while medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—

Diseases in which it is found eminently useful—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

The Right Hon. Earl Russell communicated to the College of Physicians and J. T. Davenport that he had received information to the effect that the only remedy of any service in Cholera was Chlorodyne.—See *Lancet*, Dec. 31, 1864.

From A. Montgomery, Esq., late Inspector of Hospitals, Bombay:—"Chlorodyne is a most valuable remedy in Neuralgia, Asthma, and Dysentery. To it I fairly owe my restoration to health, after eighteen months' severe suffering, and when other remedies had failed."

Sole Manufacturer—
J. T. DAVENPORT,
33, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury, London.

Sold in bottles at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. & 4s. 6d.

The Public are further Cautioned, a forgery of the Government Stamp having come to the knowledge of the Board of Inland Revenue.

21ap77 1w 25t 20oc77

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.
The Best Remedy For
Acidity of the Stomach, Heartburn, Headache, Gout and Indigestion.
And the best Mild Aperient for Delicate Constitutions, Ladies, Children and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

Dinneford & Co.,
CHEMISTS, LONDON.
And of Druggists and Storekeepers, throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—A. S. Watson & Co., Hongkong.

24mr77 1w 52t 23mr78

GROSSE & BLACKWELL'S CELEBRATED OILMAN'S STORES.

Five Prize Medals Paris and Vienna.

PICKLES AND SAUCES.
JAMS AND JELLIES.
ORANGE MARMALADE.
TART FRUITS, DESSERT FRUITS.
MUSTARD, VINEGAR.
FRUITS IN BRANDY AND NOYEAU.
POTTED MEATS AND FISH.
FRESH SALMON AND HERRINGS.
HERRINGS A LA SARDINE.
PICKLED SALMON.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
BLACKWALL WHITEBAIT.
FRESH AND FINDON HADDOCKS.
PURE SALAD OIL.
SOUPS IN PINT AND QUART TINS.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES.
PRESERVED HAMS AND CHEESE.
PRESERVED BACON.
OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE SAUSAGES.
BOLOGNA SAUSAGES.
YORKSHIRE GAME AND PORK PATES.
TONGUES, GAME, POULTRY.
PLUM PUDDINGS.
LEA AND PERRINS' WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Fresh supplies of the above, and numerous other table delicacies, may be had from most Storekeepers.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the bottles or jars, they should *invariably be destroyed* when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

All genuine goods bear the names of Crosse & Blackwell on the Labels, Corks and Capsules of the Bottles, Jars and Tins.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

10jun76 1w 52t 10jun77

Intimations.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature, thus,

Lea & Perrins

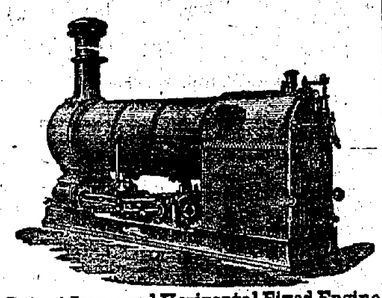
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

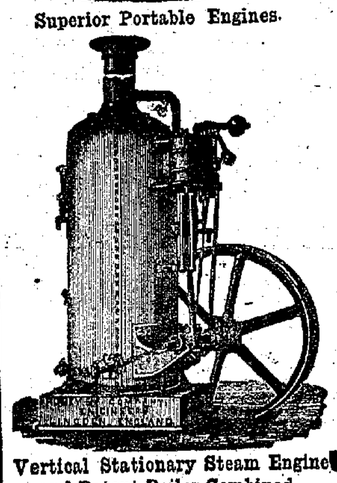
11no76 1w 52t 11no77

Superior Portable Engines.

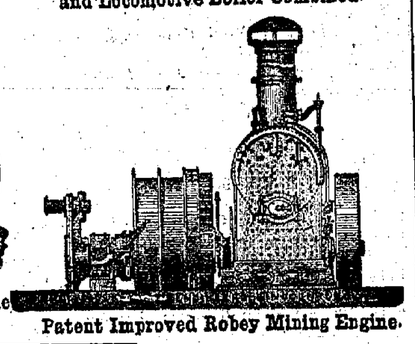
ROBEY & CO.,
ENGINEERS,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.



Patent Improved Horizontal Fixed Engine and Locomotive Boiler Combined.



Vertical Stationary Steam Engine and Patent Boiler Combined.



Patent Improved Robey Mining Engine.

For full particulars and Prices of the Machinery here illustrated, also for all Machinery suitable for Agriculturists, Contractors, Collieries, Mines, &c., apply to the Manufacturers,

ROBEY & Co., ENGINEERS, LINCOLN, ENGLAND. 2

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY.

RIMMEL'S TOILET VINEGAR, a pleasant tonic and refreshing adjunct to the Toilet and Bath, a reviving scent and a powerful disinfectant. For warm climates it is invaluable.

RIMMEL'S CELEBRATED LAVENDER WATER.

RIMMEL'S TREBLE DISTILLED EAU DE COLOGNE.

RIMMEL'S MUCH IMPROVED FLORIDA WATER.

RIMMEL'S JOCKEY CLUB, and other fragrant perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE gives the hair a beautiful gloss without greasing it, nourishes the roots, and imparts an agreeable coolness to the head.

RIMMEL'S PURE WHITE GLYCERINE SOAP, BROWN WINDSOR, HONEY, ALMOND, LETTUCE, COAL-TAR, and other SOAPS in bars or cakes.

RIMMEL'S VELVETINE, VIOLET, RICE, ROSE-LEAF and other TOILET POWDERS, in boxes and packets.

RIMMEL'S AQUADENTINE cleans, whitens, and preserves the Teeth, refreshes the mouth, and sweetens the Breath.

RIMMEL'S PHOTOCHROME, for imparting to the Hair or Beard a perfectly natural and permanent shade.

N.B.—All Rimmel's Preparations will bear henceforth the annexed Trade Mark. TRADE MARK.

E. RIMMEL, Perfumer by appointment to H.R.H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, London.

3fe77 1w 52t 2fe78

J. & E. ATKINSON'S Perfumery,

celebrated for nearly a century past, is of the very best English manufacture. For its purity and great excellence it has obtained the following

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS,
London, 1862. Paris, 1867. Cordova, 1872. Lima, 1872. Vienna, 1873. Philadelphia, 1876.

ATKINSONS' CHOICE PERFUMES FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

White Rose, Frangipanne, Ylangylang, Stephanotis, Opopanax, Jockey Club, Eau Bouquet, Trevol, Magnolia, Jasmin, Wood Violet, and all other odours, of the finest quality only.

ATKINSONS' FLORIDA WATER, a most fragrant Perfume distilled from the choicest Exotics.

Atkinsons' QUININE HAIR LOTION, a very refreshing Wash which stimulates the skin to a healthy action and promotes the growth of the hair.

ATKINSONS' ETHEREAL ESSENCE OF LAVENDER, a powerful Perfume distilled from the finest flowers.

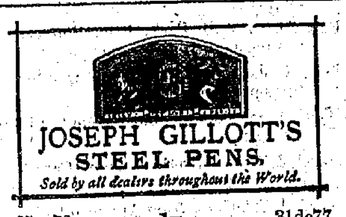
Atkinsons' Quinine Tooth Powder, Violet Powder, Macassar Oil, Glycerine Cream, and other Specialities and general articles of Perfumery may be obtained of all dealers throughout the World, and of the Manufacturers
J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond Street, London, W.

Price List Free on Application.

Caution.—Messrs J. & E. Atkinson manufacture their articles of one and the best quality only. Purchasers are cautioned to avoid counterfeits by observing that each article is labelled with the firm's name and address in full.

ESTABLISHED 1799.

22au75 13t No2.



JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
STEEL PENS,
Sold by all dealers throughout the World.

25no76 1w 31de77

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.
EPPS'S COCOA.
BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the properties of well-selected cocoa, Mr Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article in the *Civil Service Gazette*.

Made simply with boiling water or milk.

Sold in ½ lb. and 1 lb. packets and tins (not damageable in tins), labelled thus:—

James Epps & Co.,
Homœopathic Chemists,
48, Threadneedle Street, & 170, Piccadilly.
Works: Euston Road and Camden Town, London.

6my76 1w 52t 6my77

THE FOLLOWING
IS AN
Extract from a Letter
dated 15th May, 1872,

NORTON'S PILLS

from an old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old.

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully, L. S."

To the Proprietors of
NORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS,
London.

26au76 1f 26t 26au77

FREDERIC ALGAR,
COLONIAL, NEWSPAPER & COMMISSION AGENT,
11, *Clement's Lane, Lombard Street,*
LONDON.

THE Colonial Press supplied with Newspapers, Books, Types, Ink, Presses, Papers, Correspondents, Letters; and any European Goods on London terms.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

Colonial Newspapers received at the office are regularly filed for the inspection of Advertisers and the Public.

The Best Investment of the Day for a Small Outlay,

And where there is no previous knowledge of the business required, is a Lemonade, Ginger Beer, and Soda Water Machine, as the public taste is so much on the increase for Aerated Drinks. The book of 90 pages of illustrations and information, forwarded free.

BARNETT, SON & FOSTER,
Engineers.
23a, Forston Street, Hoxton,
London, England.

25ap76 1w 13t 26fe77

Intimations.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES,
and all other insects are destroyed by
KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER
which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals.

Sold in tins 1s. and 2s. 6d. each, by Thomas Keating, St. Paul's Churchyard, London, and all Chemists. The 1s. tins are so made that the Powder is easily distributed from them, and will be found a great improvement on the old paper packets. In exterminating Beetles the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application.

Sold in Tins and Bottles, by all Druggists.

KEATING'S
Bon Bons or Worm Tablets,

A purely Vegetable Sweetmeat, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for *Intestinal* or *Thread Worms*. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for children.

TESTIMONIAL.

Mr. Keating, Medical Hall,
Gildersome, Nov. 28th, 1876.

Dear Sir,—I think it nothing but my duty to inform you of the immense sale I have for your Worm Tablets, which I may justly say is enormous, and in every case gives the greatest satisfaction. I have now in stock two bottles containing the Round Worm brought me during the last few days by customers, one Worm 40 yards long. I dare not be without the remedy.—Yours respectfully,

M. A. Walker.

Sold in Bottles, by all Chemists and Druggists.

Proprietor—THOMAS KEATING,
London.

Reward and Caution.—Whereas I am informed fraudulent imitations of this unsurpassed remedy have been sold, I hereby request anyone knowing of the vendor of the same to communicate with me, and on conviction of the offender a liberal reward will be paid.

7ap77 1w 26t 30sep77

CAUTION.

J. & F. MARTELL'S BRANDY.

It having come to our knowledge that spurious imitations are imported, Consumers should be careful to see that they obtain the genuine article with our Brand, which is to be had of all respectable Dealers. Agents: Matthew Clark & Sons, 72, Great Tower Street, London.

MARTELL & Co.

31mr77 1w 52t 30mr78

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES
MADE WITH THE
Latest and Most Valuable Improvements.

SCALES
Adapted to the Standard of all Nations, Packed ready for Shipping.

Received Highest Medals at

World's Fair, London,	1851.
World's Fair, New York,	1853.
World's Fair, Paris,	1867.
World's Fair, Vienna,	1873.
World's Fair, Santiago (Chili),	1875.
World's Fair, Philadephia,	1876.

FAIRBANKS & Co.
NEW YORK.
FAIRBANKS & Co.
LONDON, ENG.
FAIRBANKS, BROWN & Co.
BOSTON, MASS.

31mr77 1w 6m 29sep77

PERFUMERY.
J. & E. Atkinson's
WHITE ROSE and other SACHET POWDERS, ROSE TOILET POWDER, TRANSPARENT SOAP, TOILET VINEGAR.

Prize Medals—London, Paris, Vienna, Cordova, Lima, Philadelphia.

Sold by all first class dealers throughout the World.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
24, Old Bond-street, London.

The genuine guaranteed by trade mark—"A White Rose on a Golden Lyre," printed in seven colours.

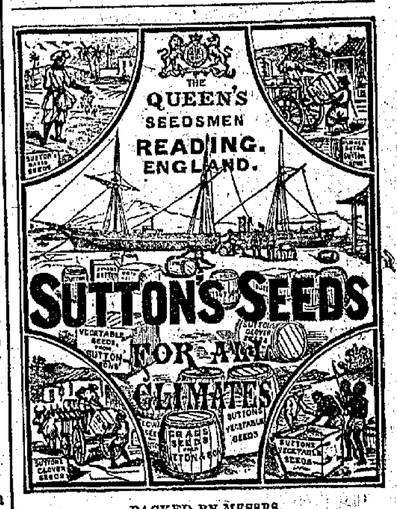
29ap78 8

Best Food for Infants,
supplying the
HIGHEST AMOUNT OF NOURISHMENT
in the most digestible and convenient form.
SAVORY & MOORE,
148, New Bond Street, London,
and all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the World.

1july76 8

Mr. Andrew Wind,
News Agent, &c.
4136, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK;
is authorized to receive Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., for the *China Mail*, *Overland China Mail*, and *China Review*.

Intimations

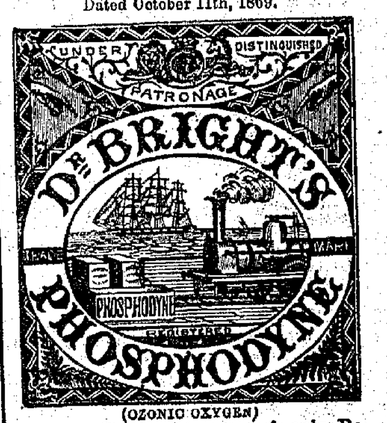


PACKED BY MESSRS.
SUTTON'S IMPROVED SYSTEM
Which ensures their arrival in dry and fresh condition.

Complete Catalogues may be had at the Office of this Paper, or from
SUTTON & SONS, THE QUEEN'S SEEDSMEN,
Reading, near London, England.
N.B.—Remittances or their equivalent must accompany every order.

8mc77 1m 1y 3mc78

Protected by Royal Letters Patten,
Dated October 11th, 1869.



(OZONIC OXYGEN)
The New Curative Agent, and only Reliable Remedy for Nervous and Liver Complaints.

This Phosphatic combination is pronounced by the most eminent members of the Medical Profession to be unequalled for its power in replenishing the vitality of the body, by its supplying all the essential constituents of the blood and nerve substance, and for developing all the powers and functions of the system to the highest degree.

It is agreeable to the palate, and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties; and as a specific, surpassing all the known therapeutic agents of the present day for the speedy and permanent cure of—Nervous Prostration, Liver Complaints, Palpitation of the Heart, Dizziness, Noises in the Head and Ears, Loss of Energy and Appetite, Hypochondria, Female Complaints, General Debility, Indigestion, Flatulence, Incapacity for Study or Business, Sick Headache, Lassitude, Shortness of Breath, Trembling of the hands and limbs, Impaired Nutrition, Mental and Physical Depression, Consumption (in its first stages only), Timidity, Eruptions of the Skin, Impaired Sight and Memory, Nervous Fancies, Impoverished Blood, Nervous Debility in all its Stages, Premature Decline, and all morbid conditions of the system arising from whatever cause. The action of the Phosphodyne is twofold—on the one hand increasing the principle which constitutes nervous energy, and on the other the most powerful blood and flesh generating agent known; therefore, a marvellous medicine for renovating impaired and broken-down constitutions. It quickly improves the functions of assimilation to such a degree, that where for years an emaciated, anxious, cadaverous, and semi-vital condition has existed, the flesh will rapidly increase in quantity and firmness, and the whole system return to a state of robust health. The Phosphodyne acts electrically upon the organisation; for instance, it assists nature to generate that human electricity which renews and rebuilds the osseous, muscular, nervous, membranous, and organic systems. It operates on the system without exciting care or thought upon the individual as to the process. It moves the lungs, liver, heart, kidneys, stomach, and intestines, with a harmony, vigour, yet mildness unparalleled in medicine.

The Phosphodyne gives back to the human structure, in a suitable form, the phosphoric or animating element of life, which has been wasted, and exerts an important influence directly on the spinal marrow and nervous system, of a nutritive, tonic, and invigorating character, maintaining that buoyant energy of the brain and muscular system which renders the mind cheerful, brilliant, and energetic, entirely overcoming that dull, inactive, and sluggish disposition which many persons experience in all their actions.

The beneficial effects of the Phosphodyne are frequently shown from the first day of its administration, by a remarkable increase of nervous power, with a feeling of vigour and comfort, to which the patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is improved; the appetite increases wonderfully; the bowels become regular; the eyes brighter; the skin clear and healthy; and the hair acquires strength, showing the importance of the action of the Phosphodyne on the organs of nutrition.

Finally, the Phosphodyne maintains a certain degree of activity in the previously debilitated nervous system; its use enables all debilitated organs to return to their sound state and perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual and even speedy cure by the judicious use of this most invaluable remedy.

Dr. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is sold only in Cases at 10s. 6d. by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for Use, in the English, French, German, Italian and Dutch Languages, accompany each Case.

☞ Caution.—The large and increasing demand for Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne has led to several imitations under somewhat similar names; purchasers of this medicine should therefore be careful to observe that each case bears the English Government Stamp, with the words Dr. Bright's Phosphodyne engraved thereon, and that the same words are also blown in the bottle.

Agents for—
Hongkong, Messrs Watson & Co.
Shanghai, „ Watson, Cleave & Co.
Export Agents,
NORTON, WATNEY & Co.,
107, Southwark Street,
London, S.E.

28ap76 52t 3mlf 10½mlw 14oc76

To-day's Advertisements.

FOR LONDON.

The *A* 1 British Ship "*LALLA ROOKH*," Hender, Master, will load here and have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to MEYER & Co.

Hongkong, April 28, 1877.

SPANISH CONSULATE.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Captains of Spanish and Foreign Ships starting for the Islands of Cuba and Porto Rico that His Catholic Majesty's Government has again put in Force the 7th Rule of the Royal Decree of the 26th December, 1872, which has recently been revoked.

Consequently Captains and Supercargoes are informed that on their arrival at any of the Ports of the said Islands, they shall deliver to the Officers of the Custom House a Manifest duly certified by the Spanish Consul of the Port of Clearance or Departure, declaring whether the Ship is in ballast or giving a description of the Cargo that is on board.

Any Contravention of the said 7th Rule will be punished with a Fine of ($500) Five Hundred Dollars, or less, according to the circumstances connected therewith.

A. FARAUDO,
Consul for Spain.

Hongkong, April 28, 1877. my6

Not Responsible for Debts.

Neither the Captain, the Agents, nor Owners will be Responsible for any Debt contracted by the Officers or Crew of the following Vessels, during their stay in Hongkong Harbour:—

Mystic Belle, American ship, Captain David Plumer.—Siemssen & Co.

Rosina, American 3-m. schooner, Capt. C. W. Hansen.—Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Rosetta McNeil, American barque, Captain Brown.—Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.

Argonaut, British ship, Captain John Anderson.—Meyer & Co.

Nyassa, British ship, Captain W. S. Garrlock.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Corinne, British Barque, Captain Wm. Robertson.—Wieler & Co.

Tuilodhgorum, British 3-m. schooner, Captain Mason.—Wieler & Co.

Nelson, British steamer, Capt. Thomas Staples.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

April 28, *Villa de Rivadavia*, Spanish brig, 261, M. Carmus, Manila April 16, Sapanwood.—Brandao & Co.

April 28, *Hannah Lord*, British ship, 1299, R. Greig, Cardiff Nov. 29, Coal.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

April 28, *Montgomeryshire*, British str., 1146, J. Sturrock, Saigon April 24, Rice.—H. Kleb & Co.

April 28, *Nelson*, British steamer, 894, Thomas Staples, Saigon April 23, Rice.—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

April 28, *Yesso*, British steamer, 559, J. E. Punchard, Foochow April 25, Amoy 26, and Swatow 27, General.—Douglas Lapraik & Co.

April 28, *Ellen Rickmers*, German barque, 807, R. Weydemann, Bangkok March 16, Rice.—Melchers & Co.

April 28, *Picciola*, German barque, 238, H. L. Grafe, Bangkok March 25, Rice.—Siemssen & Co.

April 28, *Fabius*, Siamese ship, 635, C. F. Holze, Bangkok March 22, General.—Kin Tye Loong.

DEPARTURES.

Apr. 27, *Kronprindsessen*, for Tientsin.
28, *Norseman*, for Bangkok.
28, *Foochow* (brig), for Bangkok.
28, H.M.S. *Hornet*, for Swatow.
28, *Olympia*, for Swatow.
28, *Venice*, for Saigon.
28, *Marquis of Argyll*, for Samarang.
28, *Iraouaddy*, for Marseilles, &c.
28, *Panay*, for Manila.
28, *Gadshill*, for Singapore & Penang.
28, *Stad Amsterdam*, for Shanghai.
28, *Uziah*, for Nicolojefsk.
28, *Argonaut*, for Manila.
28, *Christian McAusland*, for Manila.
28, *Bua Pan*, for Bangkok.

CLEARED.

State of Louisiana, for Amoy.
Mystic Belle, for New York.
Deucalion, for Shanghai.
Tartar, for Hankow.
Ban Lee, for Bangkok.
Namoa, for Coast Ports.
Norna, for Swatow.
Havilah, for Manila.
Howsang, for Amoy and Shanghai.
Jylland, for Takow.
Krung Thep, for Bangkok.
Diamond City, for Bangkok.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.

Per *Yesso*, from Coast Ports, Mr Hellingsen, 4 Europeans deck, and 25 Chinese.
Per *Montgomeryshire*, from Saigon, 7 Chinese.
Per *Nelson*, from Saigon, 24 Chinese.

DEPARTED.

Per *Iraouaddy*, for Port Said, Mrs Mariotti; for Naples, Mr M. C. de Rozario, Masters Luiz and Augusto de Rozario, and Mr M. Correa.—From Shanghai; for Suez, Mr de Schaeffer (Austrian Minister); for Marseilles, Mrs King, Messrs Simon Georges, Davidson George and E. Paash, Mrs Stilldorff, and Mr J. Duval.
Per *Norseman*, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.
Per *Olympia*, for Swatow, 7 Chinese.
Per *Panay*, for Manila, 1 European deck and 2 Chinese.
Per *Gadshill*, for Singapore, &c., 1 European, and 398 Chinese.
Per *Uziah*, for Nicolojefsk, 8 Europeans.
Per *Bua Pan*, for Bangkok, 4 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Tartar*, for Hankow, Mr da Silva.
Per *Namoa*, for Coast Ports, 1 European and 200 Chinese.
Per *Norna*, for Swatow, 200 Chinese.
Per *Krung Thep*, for Bangkok, 30 Chinese.
Per *Diamond City*, for Bangkok, 20 Chinese.

SHIPPING REPORTS.

The Spanish brig *Villa de Rivadavia* reports: Calms and variable winds.

The British ship *Hannah Lord* reports: Had generally fine weather with light and baffling winds until nearing port, when had three days bad weather with heavy thunderstorms.

The British steamer *Montgomeryshire* reports: Experienced fresh S.E. breezes all the way, making the passage from Cape St. James to Green Island in 3 days 16 hours.

The British steamer *Nelson* reports: Fine weather with Southerly winds to 20° N., and thence to port variable winds and squally.

The German barque *Picciola* reports: Had fine weather with light N.E. winds to 9° N. and 111° E. then E. and S. winds to 18° N. and 115° E., when the weather became bad with high sea and very heavy squalls from the N.E. with thunder and lightning.

The Siamese ship *Fabius* reports: In Gulf of Siam light S.E. winds. From Pulo Obi to about 12 N. fresh E.N.E. winds and from thence light variable winds. On 25th April had a very heavy squall from the N.E. when we lost fore-topsail yard and several sails.

The British steamer *Yesso* reports: Foochow to Amoy, cloudy weather with moderate S.W. monsoon. Amoy to Swatow, heavy squalls from the S.W. Swatow to Hongkong, dull cloudy weather with light Westerly airs. Steamer in Foochow: *Ningpo*. Steamer in Amoy: *Radnorshire*. Steamers in Swatow: *Douglas*, *Swatow*, *Jeddah* and *Hochung*. On 25th passed a three-masted schooner off Turnabout bound North; 26th, S.S. *Tientsin* left Amoy for Shanghai; and on 28th, passed S.S. *Olympia* bound North, off Single Island.

CARGO.

Per *Iraouaddy*, sailed 28th April, 1877:—For Continent, 124 bales Silk, 7 cases Silks, 100 boxes Tea, and 205 pkgs. Sundries. For London, 350 bales Silk, 8 chests Tea, 9,815 boxes and 829 pkgs. Tea, 3 cases Silks, 10,629 bags Sugar, and 208 pkgs. Sundries.

POST OFFICE NOTIFICATIONS.

MAILS will close:—

For SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW.—Per *NAMOA*, at 9 a.m., on Sunday, the 29th inst.

For SWATOW.—Per *NORNA*, at 9 a.m. To-morrow, the 29th inst.

MAILS by the United States Packet.

The United States Mail Packet *GAELIC* will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 1st May, with Mails for Japan, San Francisco, the United States, and London, which will be closed as follows:—

2 P.M. Registry of Letters ceases.

2.30 P.M. Post-Office closes.

2.30 P.M. Correspondence *for Japan or the United States only* may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 12 cents extra Postage until

2.50 P.M. when the Mail is finally closed.

Correspondence must be specially directed for this route, and if not fully prepaid will be sent by British Packet.

Hongkong, April 18, 1877. my1

MAILS by the English Packet.—

The English Contract Packet *LOMBARDY*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on SATURDAY, the 5th May.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, 4th May.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.

6 P.M., Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, 5th May.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters. Registry of Letters ceases.

10.15 A.M., *Letters* may be posted with Late Fee of 18 cents extra Postage till
to
11 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

11.30 A.M., Letters (but Letters only, addressed to the United Kingdom *Via Brindisi* or to Singapore, may be posted on board the Packet with Late Fee of 48 cents extra postage, till
to
11.50 A.M., when the Mail is finally closed.

Hongkong, April 24, 1877. my3

MAILS by the French Packet.—

The French Contract Packet *SINDH*, will be despatched from Hongkong on SATURDAY, the 12th May, with Mails to and through the United Kingdom and Europe, *viâ Marseilles*; to Saigon, Singapore, Batavia, Galle, Australia, New Zealand, Tasmania, Fiji, Aden, Seychelles, Réunion, Mauritius, Suez, and Alexandria. This is the best opportunity for forwarding Correspondence to E. Africa, the Cape, St. Helena, and Ascension.

Letters may also be forwarded to India by this Packet.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Friday, May 11th.—

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes. Post Office closes except the Night Box, which remains open all night.

Saturday, May 12th.—

7 A.M., Post Office opens for sale of Stamps, Registry of Letters, and Posting of all correspondence.

10 A.M., Registry of Letters ceases.

11 A.M., Post Office closes except for Late Letters.

11.10 A.M., Letters (but Letters only) *except those to and through Australia*, may be posted on payment of a Late Fee of 16 cents extra postage, until
to
11.30 A.M., when the Post Office Closes entirely.

Hongkong, April 26, 1877. my12

Shipping Intelligence.

HOME SHIPPING.

The following is corrected from the latest London Papers:—

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 21, America, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Western Chief, from London to Hongkong.
Nov. 28, Madura, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 4, Benclutha, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, A. E. Vidal, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Dec. 17, Carricks, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 19, Channel Queen, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Dec. 20, Chinaman, from London to Hongkong.
Dec. 22, Sophie, from New York to Hongkong.
Dec. 28, Ino, from Greenock to Swatow.
Dec. 23, John Nicholson, from New York to Shanghai.
Dec. 27, Undine, from London to Shanghai.
Dec. 29, Canaan, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 4, C. R. Bishop, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 11, Windhover, from London to Shanghai.
Jan. 12, Woodhall, from Hamburg to Hongkong
Jan. 12, Hope, from London to Hongkong.
Jan. 16, Gryfe, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Jan. 18, Batavia, from Hamburg to Hongkong.
Jan. 31, Forward Ho, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 1, Robert Henderson, from Buryport to Hongkong.
Feb. 2, Polynesia, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 5, Carrizal, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 8, Daphne, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 12, Leading Wind, from Antwerp to Hongkong.
Feb. 17, Therese Behn, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 18, Matchless, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, Cactus O., from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, F. P. Lichfield, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 19, Maipu, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 20, Penrith, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, Enid, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 22, Osaka, from London to Hongkong.
Feb. 23, Belted Will, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 25, Argentino (str.), from London to China and Japan.
Feb. 27, Gold Hunter, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
Feb. 28, City of Aberdeen, from London to Shanghai.
Feb. 28, D. McB. Park, from Sunderland to Singapore and Hongkong.
Feb. 28, Janet Ferguson, from Glasgow to Singapore and Hongkong.
March 1, Isles of the South, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 1, Brown Brothers, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 1, Khedive, from Antwerp to Hongkong.
March 2, Paracca, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 3, A. S. Davis, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 3, Caller Ou, from Cardiff to Shanghai.
March 4, Nimbus, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 4, Jala, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 6, Lord Macaulay, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 7, Alcestis, from Cardiff to Chefoo.
March 10, Sir Lancelot, from London to Shanghai.
March 13, Golden Spur, from Cardiff to Hongkong.
March 16, Bessie Morris, from Swansea to Amoy.
March 16, Antwerp, from London to Hongkong.

LOADING FOR CHINA AND JAPAN PORTS.

At London.—Steamers via Suez Canal.

Candia.	Teviot.
Elgin.	Scindia.
Glenfinlas.	

Sailing Vessels.

Duke of Abercorn.	Corea.
Commissary.	Scindia.
Kaisow.	Melbrek.
James Shepherd.	

At Liverpool.

Ajax (str.)	Priam (str.)
C. W. Cochrane.	Henry S. Sanford.

At Glasgow.

Isle of Erin.

General Memoranda.

Tuesday, May 1:—

3 p.m.—Occidental & Oriental S. S. Co.'s Steamer leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Friday, May 4:—

Noon.—General Weekly Sale by Messrs Lane, Crawford & Co.

Saturday, May 5:—

Noon.—English Mail leaves for Ports of Call and Europe.

Monday, May 7:—

9 p.m.—Amateur Dramatic Club Performance at the City Hall.

Tuesday, May 8:—

Noon.—Sale of Ground, at Sow-kol-wan.

Tuesday, May 15:—

3 p.m.—American Mail leaves for Yokohama and San Francisco.

Saturday, May 19:—

Noon.—Sale of Stock-in-trade of the firm of Broadbear, Anthony & Co.

MEMOS. FOR MONDAY.

Auction.

3 p.m.—Sale of Household Furniture, at Mr F. Pell's residence, Praya East.

Shipping.

Benarty leaves for Saigon.

MEMOS. FOR TO-MORROW.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES:—

St. John's Cathedral.—The Right Reverend Bishop of Victoria; The Rev. E. Davys, Acting Colonial Chaplain. *On the First and Third Sundays in each Month:*—At 11 a.m., Morning Prayer, Sermon and Celebration of the Holy Communion. *On the Second and Fourth Sundays in each Month (and Fifth, if any):*—Morning Prayer, Litany and Sermon. *On all Sundays:*—At 4 p.m., Evening Prayer and Sermon. *On all Holy Days:*—At 8 a.m., celebration of the Holy Communion.

Military Service.—At 8 a.m., Morning Prayer and Litany alternately, Sermon and Celebration of Holy Communion every Sunday.

Union Church.—Minister, Rev. James Lamont. Morning Service, at 11 A.M. Afternoon, 6 P.M.

St. Peter's Seamen's Church.—Rev. E. Davys. Service at 6 P.M., every Sunday. All seats free. Morning Prayer and Communion on the First Sunday in each month at 11 a.m.

St. Paul's College Chapel.—*On Wednesdays:* at 6 p.m., Evening Prayer (shortened form), and exposition of Scripture.

St. Stephen's Mission Church.—Rev. A. B. Hutchinson, and Rev. Lo Sam Yuen. (All Services in Chinese.) Morning Prayer:—Litany, Ante-Communion, and Sermon, at 11 A.M. Bible Class, at 3 P.M. Preaching, at 6.30 P.M. Holy Communion, 1st Sunday in Chinese month.

Berlin Foundling House.—Service in the German language, by Pastor E. Klitzke, every Sunday, at half-past ten A.M., in the Chapel of the Berlin Foundling House, West Point.

Shipping.

10 a.m.—*Namoa* leaves for Coast Ports.

☞ *The publication of this issue commenced at 7.45 p.m.*

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 28, 1877.

Mr. Herbert A. Giles, the author of *Chinese Sketches, et cætera*, has just published a handbook of the Swatow dialect. The work is simply a collection of about a thousand English phrases and sentences with the *sounds* of their equivalents in Chinese represented on the opposite pages in English. It is perhaps rather a pity that the Chinese characters are not added, as they might prove useful to many students of the book; but as the publication stands, it will, no doubt, answer the purpose for which it is intended, namely, to assist those who wish to acquire quickly a temporary or superficial knowledge of the language spoken by the people of Swatow and its neighbourhood. The book has been published with the assistance of the Straits Government. The authorities in the Straits are making special efforts at the present time to bring the Chinese immigrants more under the control of the Government than they have been, and to crush the Secret Societies, and they doubtless hope that this publication may facilitate the acquirement of Chinese by some of the officials in the Settlements who have to deal with the immigrants. It is said that a short time ago there was only one English official in the Straits who had any considerable knowledge of Chinese. The price of Mr Giles's book is only a dollar.

It seems that the "rupture" between Russia and Turkey signified nothing more or less than a declaration of war. By which of the two countries this declaration, or "proclamation" as Reuter prefers to term it, was made has not yet been announced, but it may be gathered from the telegram published elsewhere asserting that "no *Russian despatch justifying the proclamation of war* has yet been delivered to the Powers," that it emanated from Russia. A recent telegram stated "Prince Gortschakoff has issued a circular in which he justifies the war." What, therefore, Reuter means by the statement just quoted, and to which he apparently gives special prominence, is an interesting question for the community to consider during the next few days, and to decide for themselves. It seems that one Russian army is advancing through European Turkey, and the other through Asiatic Turkey—both, we presume, having Constantinople or the neighbourhood for their destination. This was, at least, the programme laid down for the Russians by the English press, and, so far as we can see, is the only feasible one for execution. In Asiatic Turkey the Russian army, supposed to number about 150,000 men, has, we are told, crossed the frontier at Alexandropol, a fortress and city erected on the ruined town of Gumri, under which name we advise our readers to look for it, unless their maps are of the latest published. Alexandropol is only a short distance from Kars, which, in the war of 1854 between Turkey and Russia, was gallantly held for the Turks by the English General, Sir William Fenwick Williams, and a handful of Turkish troops. The Turks can hardly hope to successfully oppose the Russian advance through Asiatic Turkey, at least until they get uncomfortably near Scutari, to reach which place, however, somewhere about 500 miles of hostile country will have to be traversed. It has often struck us that Russia might find her ambition to have ports in the Mediterranean, and a voice in the navigation of the channels leading to and from the Black Sea, realised by a seizure of territory in Asiatic instead of European Turkey. What would Europe say to Russia demanding from Turkey, as indemnification for the cost of the present campaign, presuming that the Russian arms are successful and that Asiatic Turkey is occupied, the permanent possession of at least some of the towns or territory in the Western states? It is true that the Russians would be located among a hostile population, but the same objection would apply with equal force to the Russian occupation of Turkish towns or territory on the other side of the Bosphorous.

The Russian army in European Turkey is represented as advancing towards "Dolumscha." Where "Dolumscha" is we have utterly failed to discover, and most likely the name of the place has been given incorrectly—the name coming nearest to the place indicated in the telegram being the River Jalumnitza (which may also boast a town of that name), a tributary of the Danube having its source near Bucharest, the Southern Capital of Roumania. In the face of the statement, at all events, that doubt exists whether the Turks will arrive in time to prevent the passage of the Danube, the place cannot apparently be far from that great water highway, and most probably it is somewhere to the East of Bucharest, at which it will be recollected, we were told in a previous telegram that a detachment of Russian troops had arrived. The Turkish forces are, we believe, chiefly posted along the Danube to the South and West of Bucharest, and the Russians appear to be endeavouring to slip across the Danube to the East of their positions. Should the Russians succeed in crossing the Danube the chief hope of the Turks must be in the defence of the Balkan passes, but according to report they are not in nearly such a good defensive state as they could have been in with the exhibition of a little more care and energy on the part of the Turks.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

[Supplied to the "China Mail."]

(*By Southern Route.*)

THE WAR.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

London, April 26, 1877.

No Russian circular despatch justifying the proclamation of war has yet been delivered to the Powers.

The Russian forces are rapidly advancing and have crossed the frontier at Alexandropol.

The main Russian army is moving towards Dolumscha.

It is considered doubtful whether the Turks can arrive in time to prevent the passage of the Danube.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

The S. S. *Hailoong* has gone to Aberdeen Dock.

The *Far East* for April contains a very good photograph of Sir Arthur Kennedy, late Governor of Hongkong.

We are glad to hear that a large map of the Kwangtung Province is in process of preparation by the Rev. J. G. Loercher, of the Basel Missionary Society, who for some years past has been gathering information with a view to the production of a guide to the whole province which shall be available for the merchant equally with the missionary. One of the last acts of our late Governor, Sir Arthur Kennedy, was a graceful recognition of the unobtrusive labours of the rev. gentleman in the shape of a grant from the Colonial Treasury to enable the publication to be at once proceeded with. It is believed that the map will be engraved either in Vienna or Berlin.

The usual fortnightly entertainment will be given at the Temperance Hall on Monday evening next, commencing at ½-past 8 o'clock, admission being free as hitherto. The following is the programme:—

1—Song.
2—Recitation. "Salt Horse."
3—Song, "All that glitters is not gold."
4—Duet, Viola and Pianoforte.
5—Reading, "Sam Weller's love-letters."
6—Pianoforte Solo.
7—Song, "Kathleen Mavourneen."
8—Song, "Barney Buntline."
9—Reading.
10—Song, "The Indian Slave."
11—Song, "La Rose de Saint Fleur."

The Siamese ship *Fabius* reports that on the 25th April, when within three days' sail of Hongkong, she experienced a very heavy squall from the N.E., which carried away her foretopsail yard and several sails.

H. E. the Hoppo of Canton, who arrived yesterday from the North *en route* to Canton, called on H. E. the Governor Mr Pope Hennessy to-day. The visit was a strictly private one. The Hoppo, we hear, has brought with him some 200 or 300 men in the *Pautah*, which he had chartered for $5,000. His suite was so large that there was not sufficient accommodation for them in the Hongkong Hotel, so that the Hoppo had to engage the premises lately occupied by the M. M. Company.

When the Supreme Court sat in Criminal Sessions last Thursday, the Chief Justice made some remarks respecting a letter which Mr Tomlin, the Acting Superintendent of the Gaol, had addressed the Court, on behalf of a Turnkey named Govern, who was empanelled on the Jury, his name being on the Jury List prior to his joining the Government service. His Lordship asked for Mr Tomlin, but as this gentleman was not in Court, the matter dropped. When the Court sat to-day, Mr Tomlin was present. The Chief Justice called upon him to explain the letter which he wrote to the Sheriff. It was to the effect that the Turnkey had attended the Court the third time that day during the present Sessions, and that Mr Tomlin really failed to see why he should be compelled to do so after the Turnkey had stated that he was in the Government service, that his frequent absence from his duty at the Gaol was really a serious inconvenience, and that if such was continued, the writer would have to bring the matter to the notice of the Government. His Lordship asked Mr Tomlin to-day what he meant by writing such a letter to the officer of the Court. Mr Tomlin mentioned the great inconvenience caused by the man having to attend from day to day. The Chief Justice said the letter was very discourteous not only to the officer but also to the Court, and desired Mr Tomlin in future not to address such letters to the Officers of the Court.

Police Intelligence.

(*Before James Russell, Esq.*)

April 28, 1877.

FOND OF FANTAN.

Chun Ahee, a coolie, was caught indulging in the game of Fantan on the public streets. He was sent to 14 days' hard labour.

A GEOMANCER IN TROUBLE.

Lai Atong, described as a geomancer, was charged with stealing on board the Macao steamer. Instead of practising his art in geomancy he went on board, while the Yew Tin Lok Theatrical company was transferring their paraphernalia on board to go to Macao, and tried to steal a jacket by hooking at it with his umbrella. He was observed doing this by the accountant of the troupe. Six weeks' hard labour.

PETTY THEFT.

Yeong A Cheung, a painter, was caught stealing a trooper's belt from the Central Police Station. The defendant was one of those employed in painting the premises. 7 days' hard labour.

ASSAULT.

Lo Asow, a coolie, was charged with fighting with bamboos in the street, and cutting on the head a Chinaman who went to separate them. He was sent to 14 days' hard labour.

SUPREME COURT.

IN CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

(Before His Lordship Chief Justice Sir John Smale.)

April 28, 1877.

ROBBING A GRAVE.

In this case one of the prisoners arraigned, named Chun Angow, who was acquitted by the Jury but who was ordered to be kept in custody by the Chief Justice, was brought up to-day. There being no other charge against him, he was discharged after a caution.

This closed the Sessions for the current month.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

The Attorney General v. Tang Pak Shan.

This was an application for costs in reference to the non-performance of a contract. On the 5th February last, the ground known as the Bamboo Plantation was offered for sale in five lots. The defendant bought lot No. 3, offering $15,000 for the same. One of the conditions of the sale was that the purchaser should pay one-half of the purchase money within three days after the ground was knocked down to him. The defendant bought this lot, and according to the conditions, he ought to have paid $7,500 on the 8th February. Imagining that he had reason to complain against the Government, or finding that he had made a bad bargain, he repudiated the contract and refused to pay the $7,500, so that the Crown officers had to take proceedings to enforce the sale. The defendant then paid on the 23rd April the whole sum of $15,000, but would not pay the costs.

The Attorney General, the Hon. G. Phillippo, instructed by the Crown Solicitor, appeared to apply for the costs.

The following witnesses were then called to prove the case for the Crown.

Mr W. Danby, sworn:—I am assistant engineer in the Surveyor General's department. I was present at the sale of the land in question. I acted as the salesman on this occasion. I know the defendant. He was the highest bidder of the lot, No. 3, and he signed the contract produced. One of the conditions was that he should pay one-half the purchase money of $15,000 within three days. He had not paid the $7,500 within three days as contracted. The balance was to be paid within three months; the three months have not expired yet.

Mr A. F. Alves, Accountant at the Treasury, was called. No portion of the $15,000 was paid into the Treasury within three days. The whole sum was paid on the 23rd April last.

The case having been proved, the Court decreed that an account be taken of the money paid, and of what was remaining due; the $7,500 which was to have been paid three days after the purchase, to bear interest at 12 per cent per annum, and the defendant to pay all taxed costs. His Lordship remarked that if the defendant was wise, he should pay up what would be found due now, otherwise more costs will have to be incurred.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

In *re* Chu Apoon, a bankrupt, who appeared to pass his last examination and to apply for his discharge, Mr Johnson appeared for the bankrupt. His Lordship remarked on the absurdity of the proceedings, there being debts to the amount of $10,000 and yet not a single creditor came forward to prove his claim. This was a farce, but as nobody had chosen to appear, the bankrupt must be allowed his discharge.

IN PROBATE.

In the matter of Wong Yook, deceased, Mr Holmes appeared on behalf of the executor Wong Sai Tai for letters of probate. There appeared to have been only one witness to the Will, and although the name of Mr Kwok Acheong was on the document as a witness, he signed it only after the execution of the Will. The matter had been referred to Consul Sir Brooke Robertson and Mr Gardiner, H. B. M. Vice-Consul at Canton, to ascertain the Chinese law on Wills. His Lordship adjourned the application in order to look into the matter. The value of the estate was sworn under $6,000.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

Wong Awai *v.* Hunter, $296.92.—This was a claim for wages and for the value of certain effects detained by the defendant. The defendant was the Captain of the steamer *Washi* and the defendant the steward on board. This case had been partly heard on the 18th inst., and it was then alleged on the part of the defendant that the plaintiff had deserted and that consequently he forfeited all wages and effects.

Mr Wotton appeared for the plaintiff and Mr Dennys for the defendant.

The case would have been brought to a close, only Mr Wotton reserved a right to call more witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff, because the hearing of the case was taken out of order by consent in order to suit the defendant, but the plaintiff's witnesses having arrived, the following additional evidence was called by Mr Wotton to-day.

Chun Afoo was called for the plaintiff:—I was the pantry-boy on board the steamer *Washi*. I saw the Captain beat the plaintiff with his open hand; he kicked him and put him into the treasure-room during the voyage from Singapore to Saigon. He was struck more than once, and he was kicked more than once. Defendant had shoes on when he kicked the plaintiff. The kick was given with great force. I saw the plaintiff's face was blackened afterwards. The plaintiff was very often struck, so many times that I cannot remember how often. He was kept in the treasure-room several hours. The treasure-room was about 8 feet high; there was no ventilation to it.

By Mr Dennys:—All the beatings I saw took place on the same deck as the saloon. I never saw the Captain beat him on the upper deck; the chief mate had beaten him on deck. The black-eye he got was from a beating in the saloon. The galley was on deck near the funnel. The blow which gave him the black-eye was given below; I never saw any beating near the galley door. I was the only person present to see the beating given below.

Re-examined:—I was chiefly down below the pantry.

By the Court:—I had been more than half a year on board. I was engaged here by the plaintiff. I was his servent and was not on the articles. The plaintiff never said anything to me about his beatings. He did not say anything to me before he left the ship at Haiphong. In the beginning, when I first joined the ship, the Captain treated the plaintiff very well, but latterly it was not so.

Julius Sier, P. C. No. 38, was called:—On the 14th April I saw the plaintiff on board. I spoke to him. I saw something on his face, a mark as from a blow under the left cheek. On the following day when I took him to the Harbour Master, he shewed me the left shoulder and underneath the shoulder-blade: I saw a mark as if from a heavy blow by a kick. It was slightly yellow and blue, the same as that under the eye.

Lew Awai was called:—I was firemen's cook on board the *Washi*. I joined in July 1876. On the passage from Singapore to Saigon, the Captain beat the steward with his hands and kicked him with his feet, so that he fell down heavily with his right side against the combing of the hatch.

By Mr Dennys: The beating I saw took place on the 11th February last.

Wong Alee, another employe on board the *Washi*, was examined, but his evidence was of the same tenor as that of the previous witnesses.

Finally his Lordship dismissed the action, holding that the plaintiff had deserted within the meaning of the law. It was, however, a hard case against the plaintiff, and suggested that the defendant should give up his effects, as they were of no value to the defendant but worth a great deal to the plaintiff. Judgment for the defendant without costs, as the defendant had admitted that he had struck the plaintiff.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HYDROPHOBIA.

To the Editor of the "China Mail."

Canton, April 26, 1877.

Sir,—The want of a specific for this fatal disease, or of a general knowledge of such, induces me to send you the herewith extract from the *New Bedford Mercury*, presenting, in good faith, evidence of the successful use of the world-wide plant, Elecampane (Inula Helenium), in, at least, certain districts of Pennsylvania.

You will observe that the manner of its use is to make a decoction from the root by boiling in fresh cow's milk; the patient fasting during the administering of it, at intervals in the course of three days.

N.

Mrs Jane G. Swisshelm writes the following to the Pittsburg *Commercial*:

"A lady met me this morning, saying, 'Did you see that recipe for curing hydrophobia in yesterday's paper?' I had not seen it. 'Well,' she continued, 'it is just the cure I wanted you to write about two or three years ago—the old Chester Valley cure. It never was known to fail, and was used in hundreds of cases in the eastern part of the state. I remember hearing of it as long as I can remember anything. I have told people, and told and talked, and no one would mind me. I tried to get you to write a letter about it; and now you must, for people will not believe. They will read and forget all about it.'

"I remember perfectly her anxiety that I should write to the public and proclaim that elecampane and fresh milk are the specific for hydrophobia, and my purpose to repeat the account she gave me of it, but I do not remember why I did not do so. That I may atone for my negligence, I now repeat what she so long ago told me, and what she now urges me to make as public as possible.

"In her old home is Chester County, Pa., lived a German named Joseph Emery, who used to be sent for, far and wide, when any one had been bitten by a rabid animal. He went to his patient carrying something understood to be a root, which he himself dug in the woods. He milked a pint of milk fresh from the cow, put the root into it, gave it to the patient, fasting; made him fast after taking it; gave a second and third dose on alternate days, and never failed in effecting a cure. In some way which she has forgotten, his secret transpired, and the root was known to be elecampane.

"She is anxious you should publish the recipe again and again, keeping it standing, and call attention to it until every one outs out and preserves a copy, and is impressed with the importance of using the remedy at once in case of danger.

"The medicinal proprieties of elecampane are very powerful. Milk itself is a specific for many poisons, and while the medical faculty know no cure for this terrible disease, we should open every avenue of light into the dark subject. If the disease is one of the imagination, we want a specific to give confidence and cure by the imagination; but this looks like a real cure of a veritable disease.'

EUROPEAN GOSSIP.

The Prince of Wales had a narrow escape going down from London to Melton the other day; a luggage-train, which shunted only *just* in time for the 'Royal special' to pass, no sooner got back on the line than it upset, and several trucks remained on the line. Had the train conveying the Prince been a little later, a fearful accident must have occurred.

The wife of the Chinese Ambassador paid a private visit on Thursday last to the Hon. Mrs. T. Bruce. Mrs. Bruce's butler and footmen had to be locked up, as it is not permitted that a Chinese lady of position should be seen unveiled by man. Maids answered the door and brought in tea, and it is rumoured that even 'Mr Pug' was sent out of the drawing-room. The Ambassador has three wives, of whom this is the third and favourite.

The scientific gardens of Paris are becoming quite a theatre for field sports of a select order. Not long ago an English falconer was invited to establish himself and his trained birds as one of them, and the Parisians were indulged with the sight of falcons worthy of the age of chivalry. While the peregrines were allowed to perform in the air, a group of cormorants attracted quite as much attention by their exploits in the water, and the French bourgeois, who had never stirred further beyond the ramparts than St. Germain or Villeneuve, began to talk as loudly about hawking as if he had been a member of the famous Loo or Champagne Clubs. It is now the turn of another, and, perhaps, a new sport, in which birds are also the performers. The Jardin d'Acclimatation has been enriched by the addition of some fine secretary birds, and a few days ago occasion was taken with their help to offer to the public what a French paper calls "a most attractive spectacle." Some vipers had been procured, and were thrown down before the birds, who, to the intense delight of the spectators, lost no time in "engaging in a struggle" with them. The combat must have been rather one-sided if the birds were anything like full grown, for a secretary has been known not only to vanquish, but to devour bodily, snakes as large as a man's arm. But the gestures and tactics of the birds while engaged in the fight were highly amusing to the visitors, who will, no doubt, urge all their friends to go and patronise the exhibitions that may be given in future. It is certain that the gardens are far better suited for the *chasse aux vipères* than for displays of falconry; for the secretary does not fly, but runs after his prey, and that at a prodigious pace, reserving his wings to serve as a weapon of offence and defence. When the snake is overtaken one of the wings is used as a shield and the other as a club, while the long and hard legs of the bird are impervious to the attacks of the foe. A common viper is, however, by no means a fair match for the newly-trained chasseur, and it would be well on the next occasion to make a quarry of a stout cobra or a young python.

The kindliness of the Prince of Wales is sufficiently well known to all who are brought into personal relations with him. It was something more than good-nature which prompted him to give up his carriage on Saturday last to Mr Irwin of the 20th Hussars when he was badly hurt at the Grand Military. Mr Irwin came to terrible grief at the brook; his horse jumped too far and fell; as he sat very tight, he got mixed up, and was very much knocked about. The Prince, who had gone down to the brook to see the jumping, insisted on Mr Irwin being carried to his carriage and so sent to London, whither the Prince returned himself by train.

One can scarcely come out of the opera-house without thinking of Adelina Patti. The diva has written to the *Figaro* giving a sort of mild contradiction to the stories that came from St. Petersburg. Alas! I fear they are in the main but too true. The Marquis de Caux arrived in Paris a few days ago, and took up his quarters at the Louvre Hotel. Next day, the Marchioness arrived from Vienna, and took up her temporary abode with Madame Strakosch, her sister. On Wednesday the husband and wife appeared before M. Aubépin, Judge of the Civil Tribunal of the Seine, to demand a separation which, by French law, does not extend farther than *de mensâ et thoro* The Marchioness was clad in black, and of course only met her husband at the appointed hour before the magistrate. The law ordains that the latter should advise reconciliation, and give a certain time to let the motion bear fruit before proceeding to final adjudication. This was duly done, but in the present case it is unhappily but the merest form. On failure of an amicable settlement, the Judge gave an order to Madame de Caux to make her ultimate demand in due form, and meanwhile decreed that she might reside unmolested under the care of her sister, and also might fulfil without interruption her professional engagements at Vienna and London. I believe Adelina Patti returned the same evening to Vienna, where, I also believe, the Signor Nicolini is at present residing.

People are speculating *supposing it is all true*, as to how the Marquise de Caux will be received by society here when the Opera season commences. Will the virtuous *grandes dames* who so petted and patronized her care to notice her now? Will the leaders of society invite her to their houses, and is she to be asked to Chiswick Garden Parties? Momentous questions. Will the opera-going public, too, greet her as she has been accustomed to be greeted? I think and hope they will, because I hold that we have no business to pry into the inner life of the artiste who administers to our amusements. The general public only know Patti before the foot-lights, and they will accord her as hearty a welcome as ever. With the people who asked her to their houses it is of course different, and she must share the fate of that ostracism with which ladies who love not wisely but too well are visited in this virtuous country. There will be plenty to bear her company in her banishment.

Our Arctic weather takes my thoughts naturally back to the Arctic expedition. Well, the Report of the Committee of Inquiry into the causes of the outbreak of scurvy in the sledging parties of the expedition was published yesterday. The members of the committee are all men of commerce, and the judgment of the committee is unanimous; it therefore carries great authority, and it is very unfavourable to Sir George Nares. It pronounces that the non-supply of lime-juice rations was the cause of scurvy—that it was Sir George Nares himself who prevented the issue of the proper lime-juice rations—and that Sir George Nares had no sufficient reason to justify his decision. This report is virtually tantamount to very grave censure on the Commander-in-Chief of the last expedition, but public indignation is entirely disarmed, first, by Sir George's manliness in taking the whole responsibility on himself, and next by his good sense and modesty in attempting no justification, but frankly confessing his mistake of judgment, and declaring that in a similar future case he should act very differently.

Indians who left London so lately as three months ago would be astonished at the extent of reform already worked in the matter of street-cabs. There are two new patterns of hansoms—*i. e.*, they are not hansoms at all, but direct rivals to the hansom. One of these, however, differs from the hansom chiefly in having glass-doors at the side, the hinges being at the splash-board. The other, called *The Linton*, is just like a hansom of which the horse had been put behind instead of before. In other words, the passenger has his back to the horse and driver, and looks out on the road he has traversed, not on that he is approaching. But for cleanliness and something like luxury both are steps in advance.

AN INTERVIEW WITH GENERAL IGNATIEFF.

(Correspondent of "*World*.")

I saw General Ignatieff for a short time yesterday.

I found the General in his apartments at the Hôtel du Rhin in the Place Vendôme. He is living very modestly in Paris—I was going to say quietly, but that can hardly be true of a man every moment of whose time is taken up in paying or receiving visits of state. Still the Hôtel du Rhin would afford the General perfect repose if only he were able to enjoy it. It is one of the old-fashioned French houses, whose exclusiveness is preserved by the very simplicity of their internal arrangements. The *nouveaux riches* would not be likely to crowd to an establishment where an old woman answers questions at the porter's lodge.

I was introduced to the General by the Prince Tzeretelen, the young Russian who is accompanying him as private secretary. 'He stands between me and the newspaper correspondents,' said the General laughingly, in the course of our interview.

Half a dozen descriptions of the personal appearance of the General have already appeared, and I do not know why I should add to their number. I found a shortish man of middle age, partially bald, and with a manner of what I should judge to be studied *bonhomie*, put on perhaps to counteract an effect of great astuteness in the expression of the small or half-closed eyes. This heartiness of address is, of course, but a feature of the new diplomatic style; and one cannot wonder to find it particularly marked at the present moment, since the General has but just left Prince Bismarck, who exhibits it to perfection. He appears to shake hands with all visitors; and he frequently indulges in a low chuckling laugh, not unlike that with which Mr Lowe marks his appreciation of his own jokes.

The General speaks French well, English with an accent. He gave me my choice of languages; and I thought it would be better to choose the first after hearing him make the offer in the last.

His first utterance was a complaint of the professional newspaper correspondents. 'The Berlin *National Zeitung*,' he said, 'had published a long account of the purport of his mission, which it professed to have derived from a person intimately acquainted with his views. As a matter of fact,' said the General, 'the correspondent of that journal sought an interview with me, but was referred to my secretary, who exchanged a few words with him of no public import whatever.' The General also denied that a telegram from the Berlin correspondent of one of your London contemporaries contained one iota of information which, either directly or indirectly, had been furnished by himself.

I said I should go no further than to ask whether he could give me any assurance as to the maintenance of peace. It is to be noted that the Berlin writer had attributed to the General distinctly hopeful views on this subject, and that, taking their cue from him, most of the journals of Europe had declared that the mission was distinctly pacific in its tendency.

In reply the General said, in a very marked way, 'The maintenance of peace now depends entirely upon England—entirely upon England,' he repeated, as though to give additional emphasis to that declaration.

I wish to keep my account of what was said entirely distinct from my own inferences. I shall therefore observe here that, while the General did not affirm in terms that war was imminent, he withheld the assurance of the likelihood of the preservation of peace for which I had asked him; and, moreover, he laid a peculiar stress on the responsibility of England, as though that Power now had a kind of casting-vote on the subject in the council of European States.

Then he added, on his account, 'Time presses; Europe must soon come to a resolution, or otherwise *ces misérables*' (the Turks) 'may order another massacre.'

The General then took occasion to speak in high terms of Lord Salisbury, by way of showing that, whatever his prepossessions for Turkey, no man of candid mind could retain them after coming in contact with the statesmen of Constantinople. Here, once more, he seemed to go out of his way to accentuate the expression of his antipathy to the Porte; and I must leave you to judge whether, taken with what has gone before, this is to be viewed as in any way reassuring for the prospects of peace.

I then recalled his attention to what he had intimated as to the exceptional responsibility of England in the present crisis. It seemed to be certain, I observed, if one might judge by the tone of the journals, that the utmost that could be expected of England was a passive acquiescence in the event of any one of the Powers taking measures to obtain guarantees from Turkey by force.

After a moment's hesitation he observed, 'We desire to act in concert if possible;' and then at once changed the conversation. It is as vague as the utterance of an oracle; but I write it as I heard it, leaving the interpretation to more ingenious minds than my own.

CELEBRITIES AT HOME.

No. XXX. The Père Hyacinthe at Geneva.

A little garden separates the house from the street, and the street is a new one. It is one of those for which room has been made on one side of the town by the destruction of the celebrated ramparts, and it is one to which the pedantic Genevese have given the name of the Rue des Grands Philosophes. Well, so be it. Though the philosophers were great, the houses here are small, and this one, with its clustering Virginian creeper, has a modest look. The door of the *premier* is opened by a little maid, who answers that 'madame receives,' and as you enter the *salon* a tall handsome woman holds out her hand to you with a peculiarly pleasant welcome. Every charming woman has some trifle or gesture peculiar to herself—some trick of voice or brow, some little dimple or mark, some way of standing, some little defect or beauty of speech. What distinguishes Madame Loyson is her welcome. The hand is held out, and it is a very beautiful one—such a hand as an artist, who is able to render form correctly, would draw. There is something dignified and matronly in her air, but the smile is frank, and the voice has a pleasant, murmurous sound, as of a mother who caresses a child. 'You have come to see the Père Hyacinthe?' she says. You answer, 'Yes;' and as you answer, you are aware that you scan your hostess closely. You cannot help doing so, for her position is so unique, and she seems to fulfil its requirements. She is now in middle life, but she has great energy and hopefulness, and her figure and attitudes are curiously typical of the change which she has introduced into the household of a man holding the orders of the Latin Church; she looks essentially a woman and a mother. She wears a close-fitting black dress of some soft stuff. It is not fashionably made, and yet there in nothing grotesque about its plainness. An iron cross hangs on her breast; its purple ribbon and the thin black-net veil that drops from her high comb are her only ornaments. Yet if you were to say so to Madame Loyson she would laugh. For she, like the Roman lady, has another jewel, and one which she will show to you presently.

In the meantime she has been listening to what you have to say of your errand. 'The Père will be glad, O, so glad, to see you!' is her answer. 'Let me tell him that you are here;' and she disappears. You remember then that, though her face is intelligent and *sympathique*, her accent in speaking is decidedly American. Very natural that it should be so; for your hostess, though a connection of the family of Charles Lamb, is a native of New York, and her first husband was a New Englander.

Now the door behind you opens, and it admits the Père Hyacinthe. The light strikes on his eyes as he enters. They are weak, so he droops them. They are near-sighted, and he does not therefore move straight up to you; he stoops, and walks still as if his loose inconvenient frock were in his way; and from all these trifles you feel a painful want of frankness in his manner. But the matter is simple, not unctuous, and not discursive. You allude to the Deanery of Westminster, where your last meeting took place, and instantly the heavy preoccupied face lightens, and the woman at his side suddenly grasps your hand. A chord has been touched which sets all your memories vibrating. A woman's name has been mentioned which yet binds all her friends in links of loving regret.

After ten minntes' conversation the Père Hyacinthe Loyson says, 'But you have not yet seen all the household of a Catholic priest;' and he suggests to '*sa chère Emilie*' that she should go for their son. The boy is beautiful. He has the clustering curls, the great eyes, the sweet mouth, and the rapt seriousness of the cherub in the Madonna del San Sisto. He is also quiet and obedient, and so subsides into play near the window while the talk goes on.

The Père Hyacinthe does not speak ill of any one. He knows that Louis Veuillot holds him up to the reprobation of Christendom as '*l'infâme*;' but such hard words do not affect him. Of himself he does not willingly speak much. Once he does so, with a half-ironical shrug of the shoulders. 'I know very little,' he says, 'nothing but a little theology; *et encore*,' he adds, with a droll smile—'*et encore* there *are* people found to say that I know *that* very ill.' Certainly the Père Hyacinthe is not a learned man; he is not a well-informed man; and needless to say that he is not a man of the world. He could not be, for he has been a seminarist, a priest, a monk, and a recluse. The son of a professor at Orleans, the blood that flows in his veins comes from a Breton source. Hence the distinctly Celtic turn of his genius. His brother is at the Sorbonne; his only sister went into a convent; and there was nothing in his own training to give an impulse towards his present position. But the friends of his life were all men of mark. Known to him were Lacordaire's zeal and Montalembert's desire for the education and happiness of France through the medium of the Catholic faith. Dear to him were Monseigneur Baudry, and Henri Perreyve, and Adolphe Gratry, all men of exquisite sensibilities, of blameless honour, and of apostolic goodness. Well known and trusted by him also was Félix Dupanloup, the Bishop of Orleans, once the most valued member of the Liberal party in the French Church, but who has since, *per viltà*, made *il gran rifiuto* of the place he was expected to take, and has accepted the dogma of the Infallibility. Constantly associated with so many men of note, there has, however, been always a certain solitariness about Hyacinthe Loyson. His thoughts are few, but they are his own; they run in a narrow channel, but they run strongly. His enemies say of him that he is a man who changes his *idée fixe* every ten days. To a certain extent this is true. He does not see the other side of the question; he does not weigh the consequences of actions; he makes no allowance for laws working irrespective of our volition or preferences. Thus he first became a monk, and then unfrocked himself. He has converted men and women to a Church of which the primary tenet is obedience to the Pope of Rome, and he has broken with the Vatican. He accepted the post of *curé* in the National and Liberal Catholic Church of Geneva, and has abdicated. He often said that missionaries and the votaries of any great cause ought to be single, and he has married an American widow and adopted her grown-up son. He is a Catholic, but among his friends are M. de Pressensé and Eugène Bersier; the former indeed would fain exercise some influence on the political aspirations of the Père Hyacinthe for his Church of the future. All these contradictory things he develops for and in himself. Their phases are all self-evolved. He is not easily turned aside; his imagination does not work at the bidding of others; he is dull of perception, sincere, and more insensible to ridicule than to praise.

At one time, when he had just resigned his post as *curé de Genève*, he appeared to be disheartened, and to regret that his eccentric career must imperil the happiness of a woman and the future of a child. Those of his friends condoled with him who had always thought this marriage a proof of weakness, a blot upon a career intended for nobler issues. He himself always speaks of his marriage as a protest against the unnatural lovelessness or the lax morality of a celibate clergy. Those who know him best believe that his union with Emily Merriman has been a fortunate thing for him. He is near-sighted; he is more than a little deaf; he works slowly, and he can write and speak in no language but his own. His wife is his secretary. She is the medium for the holy wrath of Strossmayer, for the plans of Reinkens, for the optimism of Stanley, for the Anglo-Catholicism of Liddon, for the sensibilities of English ladies, and for the sympathies of Dutch Jansenists. In a word, she facilitates his intercourse with the hundreds of men, women, and priests who apply to the Père Hyacinthe, and consider him as guide in their search after *la meilleure des églises*.

The study of the Père is open, and he invites you to visit it. A large crucifix hangs on the wall, and there too is the knotted discipline which he used when he was a Carmelite friar. The desk, the floor, perhaps also the bed, are littered with books. There are a few new and recent works, pamphlets of Lavelaye, and Italian and American newspapers hastily cut; but of Bossuet and Rosmini what numbers of well-thumbed volumes! From their pages the Père Hyacinthe is seeking to compile a catechism which shall be Catholic, but not Tridentine. In speaking he grows animated. The pale, heavy, near-sighted face loses its heaviness. The mouth, the pronunciation, the diction, all are beautiful. This man is born an orator. His very lips seem to be meant for eloquent speech. After an hour you leave the house of the married priest convinced that, if neither prophet, nor philosopher, nor poet, nor perhaps reformer, Loyson is a born orator—the honest spokesman of that great need for liberty and truth to which he has given a most persuasive voice. When exiled from France, he found in Geneva a not uncongenial home. The position was a central one for him, and he is very sensible of the kindness he has met with among the Swiss. But his heart is in France, and as he has many influential friends there his prospects are brightening. He is allowed this winter to lecture in Paris, and he hopes to be allowed ultimately to make his home not far from the towers of Notre Dame.

A NEW RUSSIAN GUN-BOAT.

A correspondent, writing to us from Paris, sends us the following:—

"I have just received some very interesting information respecting Russia's preparations for war with Turkey, which may, perhaps, account for the tardiness with which she carries out her bellicose threats. The fact is a very great secret, merely to mention which would procure any Russian subject a free pass to the extremes of Siberia. The naval authorities have been engaged for the past six weeks, night and day, in the construction of a most wonderful torpedo ship, which is the invention of a very smart American, and which, to use his own term, will be enough to 'blow all creation into the middle of next week.' I have myself seen a model of the ship, which I will endeavour to describe, although no description will be very clear to non professional readers.

"The ship is like an ordinary steamer, about 200 feet long, with powerful engines well aft. About midships, on the keelson, is placed a cannon pointing towards the ship's nose or stem, on a parallel line with the keel, and about three feet from the bottom of keel. The muzzle of the cannon is carried out to a length of about eighty feet, and points out of the stem or nose of the ship about six feet below the water-line. At the point of this tube is a kind of valve, which permits the projectile to leave the tube without any ingress of water. The projectile consists of a kind of shell about twelve feet long, and one foot diameter, made very pointed at the forepart, and with a clean run aft. The shell is loaded into the cannon by an ordinary breech-piece, and is then fired out through the water. As it is a well-known fact that if they depended only on the opening at the point of the gun to allow the escape of the gas, it would act just in the same manner as a bag of powder would if exploded at a ship's side six feet under water; so the main point of the invention consists in a plan which it is said will entirely obviate this danger. The tube which is joined on to the muzzle of the cannon is made, for the first half of its length, like a half tube, open at the upper part with a kind of up shaft of great size, which goes up through the deck, and permits the escape of most of the gas. The projectile then escapes, and is expected to travel in a straight line at a given distance under water, and enter any ship at a distance of a mile, in her most vulnerable part just below armour plating. The only danger is the fact that an explosion at firing must be heard, but they consider that that would not be so bad as to permit the enemy to discover their position by the flash of the gun, which would rise up the shaft; but they have provided against all that by placing in the mouth of the cannon, just before the projectile, a quantity of chemicals, which will extinguish the flame the moment it issues from the muzzle. As soon as this ship is complete, the hours of Admiral Hobart and the entire Turkish fleet will be numbered."—*Vanity Fair.*

Swatow.

April 25, 1877.

Arrivals.—April 19, Douglas from Coast Ports, Julie Reitz from Chefoo, Paradies from Saigon; 20, Yesso from Hongkong, Amoy and Tientsin from Shanghai; 23, Taiwan and Norna from Hongkong, Hochung from Shanghai, Hans from Saigon, Caroline and Vesta from Amoy; 24 Namoa for Coast Port, and Chinkiang from Shanghai.

Departures.—April 19, Douglas for Hongkong; 20, Yesso for Coast Ports; 21, Amoy for Hongkong; 23, Taiwan for Coast Ports; 24, Namoa for Hongkong; 25, Tientsin for Shanghai, and Chinkiang for Hongkong.

Vessels in Port.—Steamers: Hochung, Jeddah, Swatow, and Norna. Sailing: Julie Reitz, William Turner, Oceanus, Condor, Paradies, Hans, Caroline, Norma, and Vesta.

Men-of-war.—H. I. C. M.'s gunboat Chento.

Dead Letters.

Aitken, W., 77, York Street West, Melbourne, ... 1
Allan, William, Penang, ... 1
Almjos, Valentin, Saigon, ... 1
Brown, M., H. M. Customs, Fife, ... 1
Byrne, R. C., 137, Fenchurch Street, London, ... 1
Castelano, Giuseppe, Fiumelagrande, Italia, ... 1
Edwards, J., H. M. S. *Frolic*, Hongkong, 1
Gravier, Casimir, Constantinople, (Sample), ... 1
Gubbay, Mrs. A. M., London, ... 1
Hack, Revd. Wilton, Hongkong, ... 1
Hawthorn, Mrs. D., 9, Noulgrave Street, Liverpool, ... 1
Ivanoff, Mrs. Alex. Tinotieff, St. Petersburgh, ... 2
Langridge, R. H., 7, Whitehall Place, London, ... 1
Marr, Miss J., 123, Lancaster Road, London 1
Mather, John, H. M. S. *Himalaya*, Hongkong, ... 1
McDonald, John, 7, Raglan Street, Glasgow, ... 1
Minchen Miss, 128, Lancaster Road, London, ... 1
Mitchell, Mrs, 6, Grove Street, Trowbridge, Wilts, ... 1
Munro & Co., 20, Dixon Street, Glasgow, 1
Owen, Professor, Alexandria, ... 1
Penny, A. H., Southwood, ... 1
Rangel & Co., 16, Austin Friars, London, 1
Ritchie, Capt. Siamese Vessel *Soo-Teh Seng*, Newchwang, ... 1
Robertson, Mrs G. C., Newport, Monmouthshire, ... 1
Robinson, W., Melbourne, (Registered), 1
Sandelin, Alex., Park Road, Regent's Park, London, ... 1
Sanden, Carlo, Rangoon, (Registered), ... 1
Smith, John, Attorney for S. Speechley, Hongkong, ... 1
Stuck, Vincent, Sydney, N.S.W., ... 1
Travers, Miss, Port Said, ... 1
Twynam, James, Ship *Oxford*, Madras, 1
Welman, Mrs., Canon O'Neil Street, Melbourne, ... 1
Wedderburn, James, 20, Kent Street, Sydney 1
Wilson, C. H., 17, Old Tucker Street, Madras, ... 1
Worll, Mrs., Cleveland Bay, Queensland, 1
Young, Wm., 120, Nazareth Street, Montreal, Canada, ... 1

☞ The above letters have been returned from various places at which the addressees cannot be found. If not claimed within ten days they will be opened and returned to the writers.—April 27.

Quotations.

Hongkong, *April* 28, 1877.

OPIUM.—New Patna, cash....		$577½
"	New Benares, cash,	550
"	New Malwa, cash,	565
"	" credit,	570
"	Allowance Taels,	12 *a* 24
"	Old Malwa, cash,	595
"	credit,	600
"	Allowance Taels,	48 *a* 60
CAMPHOR, ...		18½ *a* 18¾
QUICKSILVER, ...		61.20 *a* 61.75
SALTPETRE, ...		6.50 *a* 7

Exchange.

Bank, on demand, ...	3/11
" 30 days' sight, ...	3/11½
" 6 months' sight, ...	3/11¾
Credits, " "	4/0½
Documentary, 6 months' sight, ..	4/0¼
Bombay, ...	227
Calcutta, ...	227
Shanghai, demand, ...	78½
" 30 days', ...	74
Bar Silver, 17, dwts. B., ...	8½ } prem.
Mexicans, ...	8½ } nom.
Gold Leaf, ...	25.70
English Sovereigns, ...	5.02
Australian Sovereigns, ...	5.02
Discount, ...	7 *a* 9

Shares.

Hongkong Bank, 22 % prem.
Union Ins. Society of Canton, $700
China Traders' Ins. Co., $2,500
Chinese Insurance Co., $215
Yangtsze Ins. Association, Tls. 700
H.K. Fire Ins. Co., $537½
China Fire Ins. Co., $147
H.K. & W. Dock Co., 88 % dis.
H.K. C. & M. S.-boat Co., $11 % dis.
Shanghai Steam Navigation, Tls. 29
Hongkong Gas Co., $75 nom.
Hongkong Hotel Co., $55 % dis.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103

Temperature.

(Taken at Messrs Falconer & Co.'s Premises, Queen's Road.)

Hongkong, *April* 28, 1877.

Barometer—	9 A.M.... ...	30.052
Do.	1 P.M.... ...	30.054
Do.	4 P.M.... ...	—
Thermometer—	9 A.M.... ...	73½
Do.	1 P.M.... ...	78½
Do.	4 P.M.... ...	—
Do.	(Wet bulb) 9 A.M.	73
Do.	Do. 1 P.M.	75½
Do.	Do. 4 P.M.	—
Do.	Maximum.	78½
Do.	Minimum over night	72

Portfolio.

THE "STABAT MATER."

Although this quaint old hymn will hardly compare, for dignity and power, with the famous "Dies ire," or the "Ave Sancte Spiritus;" yet its beauty and pathos have never been surpassed. It was written towards the close of the thirteenth century, by a Franciscan monk, Giacomo Bendetti. Before joining the order, he had practised as a lawyer in his native town, Tudertum, but was so overwhelmed with grief at the awfully sudden death of his wife that he forsook his profession and retired into a Franciscan convent. In the words of a writer on this subject in "Macmillan's Magazine:"—"Sorrow did not, indeed, make him a poet; but it revealed to him that he was one. The Madonna and her Divine Child became the objects of his love, and amongst all his poems none are more beautiful than those addressed to her. It was probably in one of his sleepless nights when the Cross was pressing heavily upon him that he wrote the 'Stabat Mater,' every line of which seems dipped in his heart's blood." The poem soon became famous, and was almost immediately adopted by the Catholic Church, and incorporated with her liturgy. Notwithstanding the number of versions of this renowned hymn which have appeared from time to time, we venture to give one more—the work of Mr J. Brunton Stephens—which, for closeness to the original and beauty of diction, is certainly superior to any English translation we have seen. Shortly after the hymn was written it was "set" to a simple Gregorian melody, which still continues to maintain its ground in the face of more ambitious productions.

(TRANSLATION.)

Nigh the cross, with sorrow laden,
Weeping stood the Mother-maiden,
While her Son in torment hung;
Sadly moaning—deeply wailing,
Now the cruel sword prevailing
Pierced her soul with anguish wrung.

Oh how sad that spirit lowly,
Blessed Virgin, pure and holy,
Mother of the Only-born.
She, with bitter grief and sighing,
Piteous mother of the Dying,
Saw her Son with anguish torn.

Who could, tearless, thus behold her,
While such agonies enfold her—
Mother of the Crucified?
Who could see the Christ before him,
See his mother grieving o'er him,
And unpitying turn aside?

In his torment she beheld him,
While the cruel scourge compelled him
Others' sins to expiate;—
Saw her son so meek and tender
Forth His stainless spirit render,—
Here, yet dying desolate.

Mother, Fount of all affection,
Let me, bowed in sore dejection,
Share the grief and bear the rod,
Let my soul, with ardour glowing,
Hence abound to overflowing
With the love of Christ, my God.

Holy Mother, pierce my spirit
With the wounds for my demerit
Borne upon the accursed tree,
Let me, keenly sympathizing,
Feel the torment agonizing
Of the cross endured for me.

Tear for tear thy sorrow bearing,
Be it mine, thine anguish sharing,
While I live to weep with thee—
With thee at the cross abiding,—
With thee mournful watch dividing—
This I ask thee tearfully.

Virgin, virgins all excelling,
May my spirit near thee dwelling
Feel thy bitter grief its own—
Share the Saviour's dark affliction,
Passion, scourge, and crucifixion,
Pang for pang, and groan for groan.

Pierce me till my spirit bleedeth,
Pierce me till my sense recedeth
Blood-enraptured clean away,
Virgin blest, when Time is ended
Be my soul by thee defended
From the flames of Judgment Day.

Christ, when hence my soul is fleeting,
Through thy Mother mercy meeting,
Be the palm of victory given.
When this mortal bond shall sever,
Take my spirit home for ever
To the glorious rest of heaven.

An angry man opens his mouth and shuts his eyes.—*Cato.*

The wealth of man is the number of things he loves and blesses, which he is loved and blessed by.—*Carlyle.*

The love of justice in most men is nothing but the fear of suffering from injustice.

Many complain of their memory, but none complain of their judgment.

One of the crying evils of the times is the tendency and disposition of girls to get through girlhood hurriedly and get into womanhood, or without waiting to enjoy the beautiful season of girlhood. Speaking on this point, Bishop Morris says: "Wait patiently, my children, through the whole limit of your girlhood. Go not after your womanhood; let it come to you. Keep out of public view. Cultivate refinement and modesty. The cares and responsibilities come soon enough. When they come you will meet them, I trust, as true women should. But oh, be not so unwise as to throw away your girlhood. Rob not yourself of this beautiful season, which wisely spent, will brighten all your future life."

Studies of Animal Nature.—I have a horse who is now not less than forty-one years old, and it is possible that he is a year or two older; for thirty-eight years ago he was broken to use. He is at present on the retired list, only occasionally being called upon to lend a helping shoulder to his younger colleague; but his intellect is as fresh and full of expedients as ever. No horse knew better how to save himself, to spare effort and prolong his powers; no one was ever so cunning to slip his halter, open the feed box and supply the phosphates, the necessity of which to him he knew as well as any "scientist." I have seen him, through a crack in a board shanty, used while the stable was building, lift and lay aside with his teeth six boxes which were piled atop of one another, until he found the oats at the bottom. Then, when my head appeared at the window, he instantly gave up his leisurely, luxurious munching of the grain, opened his jaws to their fullest extent, thrust his muzzle deep into the box and gravely walked back to his stall with at least a quart of oats in his mouth. This horse had a playful habit of snapping at my arm when he was harnessed for a drive. (I always talk to a horse before starting, as a matter of common politeness.) Of course I never flinched, and his teeth often grazed my sleeve as he struck them together. One day, more than a dozen years ago, he was in rather reckless spirits and snapped a little too vigorously, catching my arm actually in his jaws. I scarcely felt the bite, but I was very much surprised. The horse, however, showed such unmistakable signs of regret and distress that I simply said, "Never do that again!" And he never did! From that moment, he gave up the habit of years; he laid back his ears, or feigned anger in other ways, but he never again made believe to bite. This, certainly, goes far beyond the temporary sorrow for an unintentional injury which may be referred to an animal's affection. What else is conscience than knowledge of wrong made permanent by a memory which forbids the repetition of the wrong?—*Bayard Taylor, in Atlantic Monthly.*

Of Self-Sacrifice.—But the most beautiful of all self-denial, and perhaps the most difficult to practice, is that which is, or ought to be, carried on in the sacred precincts of home. At home it is very probable that, if called upon, each would be willing to lay down his life for the other But we are not required to perform heroic deeds; if we were, and they became common, probably that very fact would cause them to lose their influence, and we should give them up also. Life is made up of small things, and it is precisely in these that it is most difficult to be self-sacrificing—every-day matters which seem too trivial to mention; arising with the hour and dying with it to give place to something equally unremarkable. The constant giving way in trifles and trifling inclinations; sacrificing personal wants and whims to each other. One wishes to go here, another there; one wishes to do this, another that; two wish for some new bauble, or object of necessity—the purse will admit of the gratification of one only. The key to solve these difficulties, the only spirit able to meet them, is that of self-sacrifice. This will go far to form beauty of character; to render home that abode of harmony which all homes should be; giving up one to the other. The spirit of self-sacrifice is one of the great beauties of holiness. It is a spirit that will sweeten happiness and lighten troubles; and when the soul is ready to wing its flight to its eternal home, it will have the unspeakable consolation of knowing that it has not lived to itself: that it has left the world happier and better in some degree than it found it; that it has been faithful to its earthly mission. So will it listen with unutterable bliss to the sentence: "Well done, thou good and faithful servant; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord!"—*Argosy.*

GOLD-FIELDS REMINISCENCES.

THE WEDDEN MOUNTAIN BANDITTI.

Few people in Australia but those who were on the spot and "takin' notes" day by day, can have even the faintest idea of the state of affairs in the "disturbed districts" of New South Wales—notably Lambing Flat and the Lachlan—at the time when Gardiner and his gang of bushrangers were levying "black mail" with impunity over hundreds of miles of country, in the midst of large centres of population, and setting the Government and all constituted authority at defiance. So long as they continued banded together the police were utterly powerless to effect their capture, or to put any considerable check on their lawless career. In the matter of capture, the boot was entirely on the other leg, inasmuch as they made prisoners on different occasions of three sub-inspectors (Norton, Shadforth, and O'Neill), and something like a score of mounted and foot constables.

The wonderful exploits of Gardiner, and his career of unbroken success, soon made him famous, and he became especially a hero in the eyes of the young native-born station-hands, whom he was well known before he "turned out," and who of course afforded him important assistance after his *debut* as a public character.

Several of these flocked to his standard—O'Meally, Ben Hall, Gilbert, Burke, and one or two others; all excellent horsemen. What made them more powerful, and their extirpation next to impossible, was their being all closely related to many of the small squatters and settlers of the "Flat" and the neighborhood of the "Wedden," who gave them shelter when they needed it, obtained and supplied them with information, and acted as agents in every way.

Then commenced the "Reign of Terror," beginning with the murder of Barnes, a storekeeper, by O'Meally, the most unscrupulous villain of the lot, this being a planned thing on the part of O'Meally to wipe out an old score. Gardiner was not fond of shooting if it could be avoided, and it may be said *en passant* that none of the fellows who were connected with this gang from first to last, except O'Meally and Dunn, were of the bloodthirsty sort.

The five desperate men now composing the "Wedden Mountain Banditti," with their well-arranged system of "bush telegraphs"—as their scouts were styled—and their numerous connections, became quite a "power in the State." Robberies were of daily occurrence, and possessed as they were of the best horses to be got in that part of the country, including the racehorse Troubadour, they could distance the police at any time when it became necessary.

The daring and successful attack on the gold escort at Singowra Rocks soon came, and then the country was fully aroused to a sense of the necessity of suppressing the gang at whatever cost. Something like seventy mounted troopers were concentrated at Forbes; barracks sufficient to accommodate a battallion were provided, and the whole district was, as it were, placed in a state of siege. But Gardiner and his gang still had it altogether their own way. Sir Frederick Pottinger was frequently "in pursuit," but—such was the invariable report—"the bushrangers escaped through the superior swiftness of their horses." Coaches, and police, and stations, and travellers, continued to be stuck-up and disarmed and pilfered in all directions. Gilbert would beard Sir Frederick Pottinger himself and his posse of troopers on the racecourse; and Gardiner, who was a regular subscriber to both the local papers (and paid in advance) would write regularly to the *Lachlan Miner* to correct any errors that might appear in the reports of his transactions "on the road."

I may go further than this with regard to Gardiner's "connection with the Press"—and the circumstance is only known to the writer and a few others. Feeling "injured" by certain strictures concerning himself in the newspapers, and possibly having a desire to discuss "the situation" generally with a journalist, he one night sent one of his "merry men" with a spare horse to the office of one of the local papers in Forbes, and an invitation to the editor to come to his camp and pass the night with him. The editor didn't hesitate a moment, but having given in a sufficiency of "copy" to go on with, mounted the spare horse and accompanied the messenger to the head-quarters of his chieftain, where a jovial night was passed over sundry bottles of stolen claret, stolen champagne, stolen sherry, and stolen brandy, backed by heaped-up trays of stolen raisins, almonds, confectionery, and so on; and on taking leave was presented with a stolen watch and a stolen Cashmere shawl, as a *souvenir* of his visit. It need scarcely be added that on parting there were many expressions of mutual esteem. When Calcraft retired from the office of public hangman, he is stated to have said that the only thing he regretted on retiring was that he had never, during his long career, had the pleasure of hanging a newspaper reporter—a pleasure he had always hoped for. But Gardiner had such perfect confidence in the honor of the "Gentlemen of the Press," that he unhesitatingly placed his life in the hands of one of them!*

It was not long after the Engowra affair when Gardiner mysteriously disappeared from the scene, and Ben Hall assumed the position of leader; but the story of his (Gardiner's) escape from Sir Frederick Pottinger and seven or eight of his troopers, when they had him alone in a regular trap, a short time previous to his retirement, is worth telling. Information was conveyed to the police authorities that Gardiner would certainly be at the house of the notorious Mrs. Brown on a certain night, and Sir Frederick made his arrangements accordingly. It was a bush place, at a considerable distance from any other habitation, and the police arriving silently after dark were disposed in two parties amongst the trees, close to and commanding any approach to or departure from the house. Shortly the moon rose, and presently the door opened, and the outlaw made his appearance, looked at the sky, and again went inside. This occurred under the eyes of Sir Frederick and his men, and there was now of course no doubt about their having the lion properly caged at last. After a short interval Gardiner again made his appearance, looked quietly around, and then taking his well-known white horse from a neighboring shed, mounted, and, as if in reverie, rode slowly away, the horse taking its own course with the bridle-rein loose on its neck. The direction happened to be right towards the spot where Sir Frederick and three or four of his men, with their carbines ready cocked, were in ambush. "Surrender," called out the gallant baronet, when the bushranger was within two yards of him; but Gardiner, with an exclamation of affright, put spurs to his horse and took an opposite direction in a second. Sir Frederick drew trigger, but his piece snapped, and the men sent a leaden messenger apiece after the fugitive before he had got a hundred yards away, but without effect. Before they could get into their saddles to pursue, the bushranger was again out of their reach. Inside the hut the police found Mrs. Brown and the boy Walsh, "the page" of whom mention has been made, a box or two of caps, some bullets, and a few etceteras belonging to a bushranger's equipment. The boy was made prisoner, and conveyed to the Forbes lock-up; but the police were immensely ridiculed for this last addition to their long list of discomfitures.

Under Ben Hall the bushrangers became a greater terror than ever, every other day bringing intelligence of some extraordinary outrage by the gang, which now received one or two additions. To-day it was an attack on Mr Keightley and his household at Rockley, where Burke was killed, and where Mrs Keightley had to beg her husband's life on her knees from the ruffian O'Meally; her prayer was only granted on condition that a messenger was despatched to the bank at Bathurst with an order for £500 to be paid as ransom. Death was to be the consequence of the non-arrival of the money, or of any information being given that could endanger the gang. The ransom-money duly arrived and was paid, but Mr Keightley was afterwards reimbursed by the Government. No band of Italian or Grecian brigands could have performed the business in better fashion. Then came the sticking-up of Mr Campbell's place at Goimbla, the gallant defence by himself and his heroic wife; the burning of part of the premises; the death of O'Meally by a bullet from Mr Campbell's rifle; and their retreat without having accomplished their purpose. But perhaps one of their most remarkable actions in this extraordinary period of the history of bushranging in New South Wales, was their holding possession of the town of Canowindra for four days, after first making prisoner of the sole constable in charge of the lock-up, and securing the firearms. Here they made the principal hotel their head-quarters; had a sentry armed to the teeth walking the verandah; made every traveller join them in the jollification they had determined upon, and kept Miss Flanagan at the piano while they danced and sung and enjoyed themselves generally. Although only five in number, they were not interfered with in any way during the four days these orgies lasted, notwithstanding that Canowindra is a considerable town; but when they had satiated themselves with this kind of pleasure, they went their way deliberately and unmolested. This dashing exploit brought out a leading article in the London *Times*, commenting in terms not very complimentary to the colony on the existence of a social condition which could admit of the possibility of such a state of things.

Exciting reminiscences in connection with that remarkable period, when Gardiner, Hall, and Company were "masters of the situation," thicken as one writes. Sufficient has already been written, however, for a single "sketch," and I will conclude now, to resume the subject at some future time.

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* A double-edged compliment.—Ed. *Queenslander.*

THE HOUSE OF OTHMAN.

(*The Spectator.*)

There is something, from one point of view, almost pathetic about the present position of the Ottoman Monarchy, dying, as it were, under the European microscope, of paralysis slowly induced by the very conditions which have made it great. That Government is essentially, and setting aside for a moment the chatter about impossible reforms and nonsensical constitutions, a dynastic despotism, with the succession limited to a family considered by the armed caste which has placed the richest countries in three continents at its feet, as semi-sacred. That "with Othman, Islam falls" is the fixed belief of every uneducated Ottoman, whether he belong by birth to the tribe or has been thoroughly adopted into it, and while a male member of the House survives, no other ruler will be accepted by the caste. This semi-sanctity hitherto has been the grand preservative of the race, making rivalry from below impossible, and giving to the administration the fixity and permanence which are the redeeming incidents of any form of hereditary monarchy. The opposition of cadets of the House has been rendered impossible by their slaughter, and the opposition of great Generals, or Viziers, or rebels—and Turkey has had them all—has never so much as roused the jealousy of the throne. A Kiuprili might wield all power and transmit it to his son, but he could no more displace the Othmans than Bismarck could displace the Hohenzollerns, no more retain power in defiance of an order from the Sovereign than Richelieu in defiance of Louis XIII. The semi-sanctity still exists, and protects the family as of old, but instead of strengthening the Government, it completely paralyses its little remaining strength. The steady slaughter of the cadet branches, continued for generations as a State policy, has reduced the House of Othman to a group of seven grown males,—Murad, Hamid, Mahmoud, and three still younger brothers, besides Yussef (the son of Abdul Aziz), and all these men descend from one man, and all are suspected by physicians of inheriting the same family curse, a tendency to brain-disease under circumstances of excitement. The disease is modified by the healthiness and physical beauty which naturally belong to the mothers of the House, under its singular family law—by which marriage is rendered impossible, and the mother of a prince is always selected for her attractiveness—but it is always latent, and is rapidly becoming the most important of Turkish political factors. Abdul Medjid at last was almost incapable of giving an order, an incurable melancholy weighing alike on his spirits and his brain. Abdul Aziz was in many moods a spoilt and dangerous child; Murad showed on the day of his accession symptoms which rapidly developed into semi-idiotcy; and now the telegrams are full of reports of Hamid's "meningitis," and the correspondent of the *Telegraph*, a pro-Turk, though no doubt friendly to Midhat, whose strongest feeling was detestation of the Sultanat and its capricious possessors, forwards this really terrible description of the Sovereign,—terrible, we mean, when it is remembered that the man described, though in danger of assassination or deposition at any hour, is while he lives and reigns the absolute lord of thirty millions of men—that nothing save a war could prevent his order, say for the extermination of all Armenians, from being executed:—

"All the officers of the Palace, most of the grand officers of State, aides-de-camp, colonels, generals, marshals, walked slowly past on the way to the mosque. And then, attired in the plainest possible fashion as an ordinary Turkish gentleman, mounted on a white Arab, and sitting upon a gold-embroidered saddle, with his feet in stirrups of gold, rode the Caliph of the Ottomans. I had not seen his Paynim Majesty before; at any rate, the previous views I had had of him were distant ones; and I was, therefore, the more careful now to note what manner of man he was. A thin unhappy face, the dark whiskers, beard, and moustache of which only served to increase the deadly hue of the sallow cheeks which they encompassed, a meagre somewhat round-shouldered body, a lank, lean, weakly frame—such were the characteristics of the Sovereign of the Ottomans. I know that in the West an idea prevails that Eastern nations are centaurs by birth; that the saddle is their cradle, their house, their home, and that the Grand Turk seated on a magnificent Arab must necessarily be the very model of the Saracen monarchs of old. Yet I must dissipate the pleasing illusion, and say at once that Abdul Hamid would have been—if appearances are to be trusted—much more at home in a comfortable carriage. Do I not recollect one February morning, in Fleet Street, witnessing the progress of the City Fathers from Temple Bar to St. Paul's as they escorted the Queen to the church of the capital? Shall I ever forget how one, who, when seated firmly on the aldermanic bench, was most emphatically 'a terror to evildoers and a praise to such as do well,' whose eye blanched the cheek of the most determined pickpocket, and whose dignity overawed the very oldest and most impudent tramp, clung nervously to the saddle, and could by no means be persuaded to loose his horse's mane? I am bound to say that the impersonification of the Moslem religion neither grasped mane nor holster, and that he did his best to keep straight and safe in the saddle. Yet how sadly he failed, as he essayed to guide that troublesome nag! It was the old story of the Constitution over again. A bad rider and a restless horse, a vacillating, timorous Sultan on the throne, and a determined, wilful people to be ruled. As one looked at that pale, nervous face, it was easy to see why its owner failed as a ruler. It is said that Mahmoud, the Grand Vizier of Abdul Aziz, when once complaining of the obstinacy of his master, was asked why he did not dethrone him and place some one else in his stead. His reply was, 'What good would that effect? Murad is a drunkard, and Hamid is a coward; of the rest I know nothing—the experiment is too dangerous.' There can, I think, be but little doubt that it is this very timid nature of Abdul Hamid which has prompted all the blunders of the past few days. The evidences of fear were, indeed, very close at hand. His Majesty's first object evidently was to reach the mosque without molestation, and to say his prayers; that ceremony over, he had determined to run no more risk, and had actually arranged for a steam yacht to be drawn up close to the door, so that prayers over, he could step on board, and soon be far away on the Bosphorus."

The epithets attributed to Mahmoud are most unfair, Murad having been medically mad, while the reigning Sultan is ill, not towardly, the victim of hypochondriasis, not of the ordinary fear of man, from which his race, to do them justice, Abdul Aziz even included, have been exceptionally free. But whatever the cause, the fact remains that after two revolutions and three *coups d'état* there is still no Sultan, no man claiming supreme power by right of birth, yet competent to pursue a policy, to choose efficient Pashas, to use the strength that yet remains to the relics of the fierce caste which so nearly crushed by sheer valour and contempt of death the civilisation of Central Europe. And—and this is the terrible fact of the situation—there is neither certainty nor probability that there ever will be one. All the signs are in the air which in Asia portend the fall of Kings and in Constantinople always precede a change in the occupant of the throne, but grant another Revolution accomplished and another Sovereign placed in light confinement, and where is the hope of gain? A statement, said to be official, has been published in Paris, declaring the next brother to be "a lively and able-bodied young man of thirty-three," but neither health nor vivacity, especially when so asserted, are guarantees against brain-disease; while if the next heir, by a happy chance, is healthy in body and mind, he has been bred a prisoner, in ignorance of all that it concerns a Sultan to know. By a strange irony of fate, the tincture of merciful feeling shown by the bloodthirsty House in its decadence has proved an injury to the throne. When the brothers were slaughtered revolution was improbable, for sons dislike killing fathers in Turkey, as in England, and the system secured permanence, and occasionally an heir trained to war and affairs; but now the brothers are a constant temptation to revolution, while they are never so qualified as to make revolution justifiable. The Sultans are merciful enough to spare them, but not merciful enough to suffer them to become attractive candidates for the throne. There is therefore in Turkey none of the fixity of European dynasties, and none of the chance that the unfixed system may allow of the elevation of the needed man, possessed of the imprescriptable prerogative of birth, yet as able to govern as if he had never been enfeebled by the purple.

THE TWO HOURS AFTER DINNER.

(*Bombay Gazette, March 22.*)

The bad quarter of an hour before dinner has passed into a proverb with people of civilised nations; the bad two hours after it, however, have scarcely received the attention they merit. Perhaps the popular notion,—a special favourite by the way with youthful dinner-givers,—that when persons are filled with food of kinds and with wine of sorts they are incapable of appreciating any lesser inconvenience than indigestion, is at the bottom of the omission; at any rate, while every host and hostess is fearful, as are also their guests, of the prologue to the feast, they can reconcile themselves somehow or other to its epilogue. In India we have two or three ways of killing the time between coffee and carriages, but they are ways sufficiently curious to perplex that Jewish sage whose wisdom was thought good enough to be incorporated with Solomon's. We can sit in a post-prandial circle, under punkas, in the festive drawing-room for two dreary hours, forcing conversation like asparagus, or scandal like toadstools, or we can prolong the agony with "a little music," of which the worst of it is there is always so much of it. Or we can, with a frightful effort at joviality, start a round game such as "matrimony" all for love, and are afterwards borne down with a sense of the discrepancy between the game in play and the game in earnest. We can doze if we are very old, or feign to take an interest in photographs and Chinese puzzles if we are very young; but, in whatever manner we strive to put to death those bad two hours of precious time, we are sure to go to bed with the impression that the means upon the whole have been more or less unsatisfactory. Ladies endure the incubus of after-dinner entertainment better than men do, for one reason because they never smoke, and for another because they have their dresses to stare at. A gown is to a woman both a solace and a distraction. Besides this, nine women out of ten take a real delight in assuming what is vulgarly called "company manners" for a time, not, of course, because the sex is inclined to social hypocrisy, but just to air its characteristic amiability, like its bonnets, in society. Ladies do not pine for the post-prandial cigar and its concomitant soda and B., because the charm of these sins is unknown to them, but to the male intelligence the denial of nightly joys which have become a part and parcel of existence is very cruel, and no one, except perhaps a professed lady's man, can deem round games or a little music compensation for the loss of the tobacco and the grog, which, wisely taken, cheers but not inebriates. The music of the *burra khana* is not exhilarating, but somewhat the reverse. It is seldom that there is any member of a dinner party who can sing well enough to command attention and silence conversation. Most times we are treated to the bullfinch pipings of young ladies who have received their musical education, like their acquaintance with the use of the globes, from the art lessons of some Miss Pinkerton of Minerva House, Clapham Road, notoriety, or our tympanum tortured with the Bull of Bashan bellows of some burly fellow who, because Nature in an unguarded moment gave him a bass voice, imagines in his ingratitude it was given him to murder barcarolles with. Often there is a tenor in the company who does not much improve matters. There is first the prodigious difficulty of getting a tenor to sing; a task which invariably necessitates much waste of time and temper, with deputations of women kind, headed by the hostess, to the corner in which the tenor has artfully ensconced, himself; and, secondly there is the singing, which, when it comes at last, does not appear to have been worth the fuss and trouble made about it. We would not say much about the break-downs, almost inseparable from post-prandial music in this country, for they are really too agonising to dwell upon; but it *is* hard upon a tobacco-less audience when the tenor, after getting successfully through half-a-dozen bars of one of Sims Reeves' songs, expresses his regret that he has forgotten the rest, and would prefer to try something else, or when Miss Pinkerton's pupil coughs, and believes she has got a sore throat, at the end of every stanza of one of Claribel's melodies. Life is too short for music of that kind. One would need to have the longevity of Methusalah, with the powers of somnolence that were enjoyed by the denizens of the land of Nod, to appreciate those fitful fits and starts after dinner music of the period is subject to; but *noblesse oblige*, and, in accordance with the customs of good society, we must all feign to enjoy it, and even to ask for more when our ears are attentive to hear the wheels of the conveyances which shall bear us away, when our eyes are roving to discover the first indication of a general break-up of the harmonious meeting.

Some hosts in India—with Bohemian blood in their veins possibly—are audacious enough to set the social ordinances of the great Grundy at defiance, and to walk straight from the dinner table—driving their guests before them, to the verandah and the moonlight outside. There they institute a sort of symposium, not altogether uncheerful. They force, with considerable less difficulty than it takes to get anyone to sing, or play a round game, their guests, male and female, into easy chairs, light up tobacco, produce coffee, a spirit stand, and plenty of ice, and leave their friends to their own devices. Men and women, who have anything in them, are usually pleasant under these circumstances,—at any rate they are natural. There is an immense difference between sitting formally in a lady's drawing-room, and easily in the same lady's verandah or compound, though we do not profess to account for the phenomena of the fact. The sensation is, however, to those who incur it, something similar to exchanging a dress coat for a shooting jacket, a *robe d'homme* for a chemisette. The mental faculty hitherto weighted and oppressed with the terrors of the conventional little music, for the game of "old maid," resumes its buoyancy with a bound, and is disposed to an excess of mirth as a welcome exchange for an excess of depression. The bright Indian moonlight and the twinkling stars overhead are grateful, cool, and refreshing after the glare of kerosine lights and the heat of decorated rooms, and the two bad hours that were at first dreaded exceedingly may be prolonged into three of pleasure, supposing that people have powers of conversation and know how to use them. To be sure, those who have none do not much relish this sort of thing. These persons like to conceal their mediocrity under the egis of Grundyish formality, and, as it is within the compass of almost any person's ability to sit for two hours on an ottoman with a stereotype grin upon the countenance, mediocre people probably imagine that they are throwing away their gifts and opportunities by forsaking the drawing-room for the compound. For there are worse places wherein to spend the after-dinner hours, aye, and even to dine, than the open air compound of an Indian house in the warm weather. The Parisians, we know, sometimes dine up in trees for the amusement and novelty of the situation, and yet their climate is not so warm and balmy as ours, nor nearly so well suited to *al fresco* entertainments at night. A hot weather dinner party in the open air is often lively, which is more than can be said generally of an indoor one; and not the worst of the entertainment is the freedom of tobacco and conversation that usually follows on the enjoyment of moonlight and a sea breeze unaccompanied by the restrictions of a too purgatorial etiquette. There are certain desiderata necessary, however, to the success of this, the most rational mode of spending the bad two hours succeeding an Indian dinner. Ladies must not object to the cigar which they dote on in the mouths of their lovers, but abominate within the lips of their husbands. Men must not argue upon astronomy or theology, for that is fatal to the enjoyment of the hour. Neither must young people flirt if they can help it, for that induces whispering, and whispering is a source of irritation. Old persons, however, may flirt, for they generally flirt aloud, and that is a source of amusement. It is doubtful whether temperance folk should partake of this Edenish bliss of moonlight, bacoy, and liquor, lest they might throw cold water upon it, but it is certain that ladies and gentlemen who can sing a glee, without affectation or pressing, are very welcome additions to it. Also those who can tell stories; not the ordinary stories of the bandstand and the billiard room, but anecdotes quite in character with the abnormal innocence of the place and time. Bores, dreadful in the confinement of a drawing-room, are comparatively harmless in the open air. They miss the accustomed advantages formality accords them inside, and hold their peace for a wonder, or are sensible. A *burra beeby*, the most irrepressible creature that draws breadth, may curl her nose in disdain at "orgies" and "licence" which relegate her for the time to the place in the human family only her wits entitle her to assume, but no one can see the curls alluded to in the sweet religious light; no one is attentive to the sneers of *burra beeby* in the hum of natural conversation. Altogether, the symposium method of killing the two bad hours is to be commended; moonlight, however, very materially promotes its success.

Miscellaneous.

The dog in the manger, that would neither eat the hay himself nor let the ox eat it, has been denounced for ages as the worst example of selfishness that ever came to light in the history of the world. The wisest men have given the subject much thought, and have all arrived at the same point of conclusion; that the dog had no reason under the sun for such conduct, only pure, downright meanness. It never occurred to them that, as a good bed is next to a good meal, the poor dog wanted that little bunch of hay for a bed, and had as good a right to it as the ox; hence the ox was the meanest of the two in seeking to rob the dog of his bed. So Æsop had better pull down his vest whilst we tally one for the dog.

An Indianian went into a Chicago saloon and asked for "a gin cocktail with some strength into it." The barkeeper made a mixture of alcohol, pepper, sauce, absinthe, limes, and painkiller. "The Indianian drank it," says the Chicago *Tribune*, "and about a quart of tears came to his eyes, his mouth contracted to about the size of a safe key hole, and when he had sufficiently mastered his emotion to speak, he said: 'How much is that?' 'Fifteen cents,' responded the barkeeper. The customer put down a quarter, and said: 'Keep the change—have something yourself.' Then, wringing the barkeeper's hand, he added: 'That's the first good gin I've tasted since I left home—something like liquor; it's sort of quick in taking hold and slow in letting go. Come and see me, and I'll give you some corn whiskey that's better still—whiskey that's like swallowing a circular saw whole and pulling it up again.' The barkeeper, an hour later, asked the patrolman if he had heard of an old man being found dead on the sidewalk, and when the officer said no, he danced a few jig steps and cried, 'Hurrah! he's gone somewhere else to die!'"

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TO LET.

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Apply to
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, February 7, 1877.

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DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
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THE Upper Portion of Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road.

The Dwelling House and Offices No. 1, D'Aguilar Street, at present in the occupation of Messrs Douglas Lapraik & Co., Possession from the 1st May next.

Apply to
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Hongkong, November 17, 1876.

POSTAL RATES.

[Subjoined we give the postal rates now in force for transmission of correspondence to all parts of the world. Detailed rules affecting the transmission of packets, parcels, &c., will be found annexed, together with a number of miscellaneous and useful notices.]

Hongkong Rates of Postage.

(Revised April 1st, 1877.)

In the following Statements and Tables the Rates are given in *cents*, and are, for Letters, *per half ounce*, for Books and Patterns, *per two ounces*.

Newspapers over four ounces in weight are charged as double, treble, &c., as the case may be, but such papers or packets of papers may be sent at Book Rate. Two Newspapers must not be folded together as one, nor must *anything whatever* be inserted except bonâ fide Supplements. Printed matter may, however, be enclosed, if the whole be paid at Book Rate. Prices Current may be paid either as Newspapers or Books.

N.R. means No Registration.

Local and Town Postage.	Letters.	Registration.	Newspapers.	Bks & Ptrns. Per 2 oz.
Within any Town or Settlement, or between Hongkong, Canton, and Macao, in either direction	2	8	2	2
Between any other two of the following places (through a British Office) viz.:—Hongkong, Macao, Ports of China and Japan, Bangkok, Saigon, and the Philippines, by *Private Ship*	4	8	2	2
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The Union may be taken to comprise Europe, the United States, India (including Ceylon, the Straits, and Aden), Egypt, Labuan, Mauritius, Seychelles, Jamaica, Trinidad, British Guiana, and Bermuda, with all French and Spanish Colonies.

Countries NOT *in the Union.*—The chief countries *not* in the Union are: the Australasian Group, British North America, Africa (except French and Spanish Colonies), South and Central America, and the West Indies (except Jamaica, Trinidad, and British Guiana).

Postage to Union Countries.

United Kingdom and Union Countries served through London:—

	Via Brindisi.	By any other route.
Letters,	16	12
Registration,	8	8
Newspapers,	4	2
Books and Patterns,	6	4

Other Union Countries:—

Letters,	12	12
Registration,	8	8
Newspapers,	2	2
Books and Patterns,	4	4

Postage to Non-Union Countries.

W. Africa, Falkland Islands, Lagos, Gold Coast, Liberia, Sierra Leone, Gambia, Cape Verd Islands:—

Letters,	26	22
Registration,	12	12
Newspapers,	6	4
Books and Patterns,	10	8

Canada, Vancouver's Island, Prince Edward's Island, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Honolulu (N.R.), and Hawaii (N.R.):—

Letters,	20	16
Registration,	12	12
Newspapers,	6	4
Books and Patterns,	8	6

W. Indies, Buenos Ayres, Costa Rica, Colombia (U.S.), Guatemala, Grey Town, Hayti, La Guayra, Mexico, Monte Video, New Granada, Panama, Paraguay, Uruguay, and Venezuela:—

Letters,	38	34
Newspapers,	6	4
Books and Patterns,	10	8
Registration to Honduras, & British West Indies,	12	12

Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, and Peru:—

Letters,	50	46
Newspapers,	8	6
Books and Patterns,	12	10
Registration,	None.	None.

Brazil:—

Letters,	32	28
Registration,	8	8
Newspapers,	6	4
Books and Patterns,	8	6

Any publication fulfilling the conditions hereafter named can pass as a newspaper.

The conditions are as follows:—

1st. The publication must consist wholly or in great part of political or other news, or of articles relating thereto, or to other current topics, with or without advertisements.

2nd. It must be published in numbers at intervals of not more than 31 days, and must be printed on a sheet or sheets unstitched.

3rd. The full title and date of publication must be printed at the top of the first page, and the whole or part of the title and the date of publication at the top of every subsequent page; and this regulation applies to Tables of Contents and Indices.

4th. A supplement must consist wholly or in great part of matter like that of a newspaper, or of advertisements, printed on a sheet or sheets, or a piece or pieces of paper, unstitched; or wholly or in part of engravings, prints, or lithographs illustrative of articles in the newspaper. The supplement must in every case be published with the newspaper, and must have the title and date of publication of the newspaper printed at the top of every page; or, if it consists of engravings, prints, or lithographs, at the top of every sheet or side.

A packet containing two or more newspapers is not chargeable with a higher rate of postage than would be chargeable on a book packet of the same weight.

A newspaper posted unpaid, or a packet of newspapers posted either unpaid or insufficiently paid, is treated as an unpaid or insufficiently paid book packet of the same weight

The postage must be prepaid either by an adhesive stamp, or by the use of a stamped wrapper.

No newspaper can now be sent through the post a second time for the original postage. For each transmission a fresh postage is required.

Every newspaper must be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise) or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of easy removal for examination. If this rule be infringed the newspaper is treated as a letter.

Every newspaper must be so folded, as to admit of the title being readily inspected.

A newspaper or packet of newspapers which contains any enclosure except supplements is charged as a letter, unless the enclosure be such as might be sent at the book rate of postage, and the entire packet be sufficiently prepaid as a book packet, in which case it is allowed to pass.

A newspaper which has any letter, or any communication of the nature of a letter, written in it or upon its cover, is charged as an unpaid or insufficiently paid letter.

No packet of newspapers may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above two feet in length, one foot in width, nor one in depth.

A book-packet may contain any number of separate books or other publications (including printed or lithographed letters), photographs (when not on glass or in cases containing glass or any like substance), drawings, prints, or maps, and any quantity of paper, or any other substance in ordinary use for writing or printing upon; and the books or other publications, prints, maps, &c., may be either printed, written, engraved, lithographed, or plain, or any mixture of these. Further, all legitimate binding, mounting, or covering of a book, &c., or of a portion thereof, is allowed, whether such binding, &c. be loose or attached; as also rollers in the case of prints or maps, markers (whether of paper or otherwise) in the case of books, pens or pencils in the case of pocket-books, &c., and, in short, whatever is necessary for the safe transmission of such articles, or usually appertains thereto; but the binding, rollers, &c. must not be sent as a separate packet.

Circulars,—*i.e.*, letters which are intended for transmission in identical terms to several persons, and the whole or the greater part of which is printed, engraved, or lithographed,—may also be sent by book post.

But a book-packet may not contain any letter, or communication of the nature of a letter (whether separate or otherwise), unless it be a circular-letter or be wholly printed; nor any enclosure sealed or in any way closed against inspection; nor any other enclosure not allowed by Rule 3. If this rule be infringed, the entire packet is charged as a letter.

A book-packet may be posted either without a cover (in which case it must not be fastened, whether by means of gum, wafer, sealing wax, postage stamp, or otherwise), or in a cover entirely open at both ends, so as to admit of the contents being easily withdrawn for examination; otherwise it is treated as a letter. For the greater security of the contents, however, it may be tied at the ends with string; Postmasters being authorised to cut the string in such cases, although if they do so they must again tie up the packet.

No book-packet may be above 5 lbs. in weight, nor above 24 inches in length, 12 inches in width, or 12 inches in depth, unless it be sent to or from one of the Government offices.

When, owing to a great and unusual influx of letters, books, &c., the transmission or delivery of the letters would be delayed if the whole mail were dealt with without distinction, book-packets may be kept back till the next despatch or delivery.

The limit of size for a book-packet addressed to any place abroad is 24 inches in length and 12 inches in width or depth.

Exceptions. — No packet for Algeria, Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, or Portugal, or for Egypt, Syria, or Turkey, when sent by French Packet, must be above 18 inches in length, width, or depth.

PATTERNS.

They must not be of intrinsic value. This rule excludes all articles of a saleable nature, and indeed whatever may have a value of its own, apart from its mere use as a pattern; and the quantity of any material sent ostensibly as a pattern must not be so great that it can fairly be considered as having on this ground an intrinsic value.

Pattern and Sample Post to colonies and foreign countries is restricted to *bonâ fide trade patterns or samples of merchandise*. Goods sent for sale, or in execution of an order (however small the quantity may be), or any articles sent by one private individual to another, which are not actual patterns or samples, are not admissible.

Patterns or samples, when practicable, must be sent in covers open at the ends, and in such a manner as to be easy of examination. But samples of seeds, drugs, and such like articles, which cannot be sent in covers of this kind,—but such articles only,—may be posted enclosed in boxes, or bags of linen, of other material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or, in the case of seeds, &c., for the United States of America, Holland, and its possessions, Belgium, Denmark, Greece, Portugal and its possessions, and Switzerland, in bags entirely closed, provided such closed bags are transparent, so as to enable the Officers of the Post Office readily to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

There must be no writing or printing upon or in any packet except the address of the person for whom it is intended, the address of the sender, a trade mark or number, and the price of the articles.

Samples of intrinsic value must not be sent to any foreign country except United States; and in the case of France samples of eider down, raw or thread silk, woollen or goats' hair thread, vanilla, saffron, carmine, or isinglass, are considered to fall under this rule if they weigh more than three ounces; and up to this weight raw and spun silk, as well as coloured and twisted silk, may be sent to Germany.

The rule which forbids the transmission through the Post of any article likely to injure the contents of the Mail Bags or Boxes, or the person of any Officer of the Post Office is, of course, applicable to the Pattern Post; and a packet containing anything of the kind will be stopped, and not sent to its destination. Articles such as the following have been occasionally posted as Patterns, and have been detained as unfit for the Post, viz: Metal boxes, porcelain and China, fruit, vegetables, bunches of flowers, cuttings of plants, spurs, knives, scissors, needles, pins, pieces of machinery, sharp pointed instruments, samples of metals, samples of ore, samples in glass bottles, pieces of glass, acids of various kinds, curry combs, copper and steel engraving plates, and confectionery of all kinds.

Such articles as scissors, knives, razors, forks, steel pens, nails, keys, watch machinery, metal tubing, pieces of metal or ore, provided that they be packed and guarded in so secure a manner as to afford complete protection to the contents of the mail bags and to the Officers of the Post Office, while at the same time they may be easily examined, may be sent as samples to the following countries, but to these alone; viz., the Azores, Belgium, Cape de Verd Islands, Denmark, Egypt, Germany, Holland, Madeira, Moldavia, Norway, Portugal, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, United States, Wallachia, and the British Colonies. Indigo cannot be sent to any place abroad.

A packet of patterns or samples sent to the Azores, Cape de Verd Islands, France, Madeira, Portugal, or by French packet, to Turkey, Syria, or Egypt, must not exceed 18 inches in length, width, or depth; a packet to any other place abroad must not exceed 24 inches in length or 12 inches in width or depth.

To provide the greatest possible facilities for posting Correspondence for Europe, &c., up to the latest moment before the departure of the French Packets, arrangements have been made for receiving at the Post Office late letters—*except those to and through Australia*—from 11.10 A.M. to 11.30 A.M. Each letter must bear a late fee of 18 cents extra postage.

The above arrangement is intended to meet occasional emergencies, and not for the regular posting of extensive correspondence. Should it be found, therefore, that large and unmanageable numbers of letters are habitually thrown upon the Department at the last moment, a heavier late fee will be imposed.

A similar supplementary Mail will be made up for Shanghai by the English and French Contract Steamers, the late letters being received from 10 minutes after, up to half an hour after the time of closing. The late fee will also be 18 cents.

Revised Tariff of Charges on Correspondence forwarded by the above Packet to Canada, the West Indies, South America, &c.

Letters, &c., can be posted for Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below, if sufficient *American* Stamps are added to prepay them from San Francisco to destination. American Stamps are sold at this Office.

The charge for Registry is 8 cents in Hongkong Stamps, and 10 cents in U. S. Stamps to those places only the names of which are printed in Italics. To all the other places named correspondence cannot be Registered *through*, but only to San Francisco (8 cents.)

The following are the charges on Correspondence thus sent:—

	Letters, per half ounce. Hongkong Stamps cents.	U. S. Stamps cents.
Canada, British Columbia, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward's Island, Vancouver's Island, Bahamas, Nassau, New Providence,	12	8
Aspinwall, Bermuda, Cuba, Fiji, *Greenland, Jamaica, Panama,*	12	5
Hawaii, *Newfoundland,*	12	6
Guatemala, *Marquesas Is.,* Mexico, Salvador, *Tahiti,*	12	10
Belize, Bogota, Carthagena, Costa Rica, Curaçoa, *Greytown, Guiana, Honduras, Martinique, New Granada, Nicaragua, Santa Martha, Turk's Island, Venezuela, West Indies,*	12	15
Bolivia, Chili, Ecuador, Peru,	12	17
Brazil,	12	21
Argentine Confederation, Buenos Ayres, Paraguay, Uruguay,	12	27
	Books and Papers.	
Circulars &c., for Canada, per 1 oz,	2	1
Newspapers for all other places (not over 4 oz) *each Paper,*	2	4
Books, &c., for all other places, per 4 oz,	8	10

Any articles found enclosed in Newspapers or Book Packets (as silk scarves, jewellery, &c.) will be detained and sold.

Arrangements have been made to sell American Stamps at this Office, for the convenience of those who may wish to post by the Pacific Route to Canada, the West Indies, and other places named below.

For the present no large quantities of these Stamps can be supplied, nor is it undertaken that every denomination can be kept in hand.

Miscellaneous Notices.

Indian Correspondence.

Unpaid Letters are not received for the Indian Mail Packets.

The Pre-payment of correspondence for the Straits, India, Ceylon, and Aden is compulsory by whatever opportunity it is forwarded.

Registration to Bangkok.

Her Britannic Majesty's Consul General for Siam has been good enough to make arrangements by means of which correspondence can be Registered to Bangkok, at the usual charge of 8 cents.

Soldiers' and Sailors' Letters.

Privates in H. M. Army or Navy, Noncommissioned Officers,* Army Schoolmasters (not superintending or First Class) or Schoolmistresses may send half-ounce letters to the United Kingdom viâ Marseilles by French Packet, or viâ Southampton by British Packet, for one penny; or viâ Brindisi by British Packet for three-pence. Hongkong stamps will prepay this class of correspondence exactly the same as Imperial Stamps.

Soldiers' and Sailors' letters are, however, *charged as ordinary letters* if they do not conform to the following regulations:—

1. Not to exceed half an ounce. No double letters are allowed.

2. If *from* a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full on the letter, and the commanding Officer must sign his name, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

3. If *to* a Soldier or Sailor, his class or description must be stated in full, with name of Regiment, or Ship, &c., in full.

* But not Warrant Officers, viz., Assistant Engineer, Gunner, Boatswain, or Carpenter.

Communication with Batavia.

The Netherlands India Packets leave Singapore fortnightly, and are fitted to the arrival of the *outward* P. & O. Mail from Europe.

The French Packts for Batavia wait at Singapore for the Packet from China and run fortnightly.

It follows that, to forward Correspondence to Batavia with the least delay, the following are the best opportunities:—

In the S.W. Monsoon.
The English Mail.
The French Mail.

In the N.E. Monsoon.
A Private Steamer a few days *before* the English Mail.
The French Mail.

The Post Office is not, by law, responsible for any loss or inconvenience which may arise from the non-delivery, mis-sending, or mis-delivery of any letter, book, or other postal packet (even if the packet be registered); nor is the Post Office responsible for any injury which a packet may sustain during its transmission.

To guard against such injury all postal packets which are likely to suffer from stamping or from great pressure should be placed in strong covers; and even with this precaution no fragile article should be sent through the Post. It should be remembered that every packet has to be handled several times; that it is exposed to considerable pressure and friction in the mail bag; and that, whenever the bag has in the course of its transmission to be transferred by means of the railway apparatus, the risk of injury is much increased.

No information can be given respecting letters which pass through a Post Office except to the persons to whom they are addressed; and in no other way is official information of a private character allowed to be made public. A Postmaster may, however, give an address if he has no reason to believe that the person whose address it is would disapprove of his doing so.

Postmasters are not allowed to return any letter or other packet to the writer or sender, or to any one else, or to delay forwarding it to its destination according to the address, even though a request to such effect be written thereon.

Postmasters are not bound to give change, nor are they authorised to demand change; and when money is paid at a Post Office, whether as change or otherwise, no question as to its right amount, goodness, or weight can be entertained after it has been removed from the counter.

Postmasters are not bound to weigh any letters or other packets for the public, but they *may* do so if their duty be not thereby impeded.

The practice of sealing letters passing to and from the East and West Indies, and other countries with hot climates, with wax (except such as is specially prepared), is attended with much inconvenience, and frequently with serious injury, not only to the letters so sealed but to the other letters in the mail, from the melting of the wax and adhesion of the letters to each other. The public are therefore recommended, in all such cases, to use either wafers or gum, and to advise their correspondents in the countries referred to, to do the same.

The registration of a packet makes its transmission much more secure, inasmuch as, under ordinary circumstances, a registered packet can be traced through its whole course; and thus the loss of a registered packet is a very rare occurrence. Nevertheless large sums of money or other articles of great value should not be sent through the post, even if the packet be registered; as the machinery of the Department is not arranged with a view to such transmission. By law, the Post Office is not responsible for the safe delivery of registered packets; though any officer who may neglect his duty on this point will be called to strict account. Sent in *unregistered* letters, valuable articles are exposed to risk, and offer a temptation which ought not to be created; and the Department cannot in any way undertake the safe conveyance of such packets. All inland or colonial letters, therefore, which contain coin, and all inland letters which contain watches or jewellery, even though they be posted without registration, are treated as registered, and charged on delivery with a double registration fee of eightpence in addition to the ordinary postage; and any such letters which cannot be registered in time to be forwarded by the Mail for which they are posted are detained for the next despatch. Even if the letter do not contain any article of intrinsic value, it should, if it be very important, be registered.

Most countries to which Hongkong forwards Correspondence having joined the General Postal Union or being probably about to do so, it is necessary that the following rules be strictly observed.

1. No Letter or Packet, whether to be registered or unregistered, can be received for Postage if it contains gold or silver money, jewels, precious articles, or anything that, as a general rule, is liable to Customs duties.

2. This Regulation prohibits the sending of Patterns of dutiable articles, unless the quantity sent be so small as to make the sample of no value.

3. The limits of weight allowed are as follows:—

Books and Papers—to British Offices, 5 lbs.; to the Continent, &c., 2 lbs.

Patterns—to British Offices, 5 lbs. if without intrinsic value; to the Continent, &c., 8 oz.

4. The following articles cannot be sent by Post at all: Glass, Liquids, Gunpowder, Matches, Candles, Soap, Indigo, Dye-stuffs, or whatever is dangerous to the Mails, or offensive or injurious to persons dealing with them.

Parcels.—The public is reminded that, in China and Japan, there is no such thing as Parcel Post. Much trouble and disappointment is caused by persistent attempts to send small valuable trifles through the Post. Fans, Curios, Articles of Dress, Fancy Work, and similar presents are continually being refused, the senders having often spent more in Postage than would have paid the freight by steamer. No refund can be made on such parcels of the value of Stamps obliterated before the nature of the contents was discovered.

Patterns.—Some difficulty is experienced in obtaining a general understanding of *what is a Pattern.* It is a *bonâ fide* sample of goods which the sender has for sale, or of goods which he wishes to order. It is to consist of the smallest possible quantity compatible with shewing what the goods are, and must have no intrinsic value.

To provide means of remitting small sums of money to or from this Colony and between the Ports of China and Japan, the Postmasters and Agents of this Office will in future be allowed (but not required) to purchase Hongkong Postage Stamps from foreign residents.

Between Hongkong and Shanghai, or Hongkong and Yokohama, however, in either direction, Money-Orders must be used.

The Stamps tendered for sale must not exceed $25 in value, must be perfectly clean, in good condition, and in strips of at least two, as no separate Stamps will be purchased. They must be presented personally or accompanied by a note.

The Postmaster or Agent may postpone purchasing if his public funds in hand are not sufficient, and he will refuse to purchase in any case which appears doubtful or suspicious. He is allowed to charge a Commission of one per cent on all Stamps purchased.

Letters containing Stamps should be Registered, and the Stamps should be secured from observation.

During the N.E. Monsoon, the Charterers and Agents of sailing ships *for Manila, Saigon, Bangkok and Singapore* are requested to give notice to this Office of the departures of such ships.

No correspondence will be forwarded by sailing vessel but such as is specially so directed.

Correspondence for New Zealand may be forwarded via Torres Straits *when specially directed for that route*, otherwise it will be sent by way of Galle.

Money Order Regulations.

1.—Money Orders on the United Kingdom are issued at Hongkong, Shanghai and Yokohama. Shanghai and Yokohama also issue on Hongkong and *vice versa.*

2.—Small sums may be remitted between the other Ports by means of Postage Stamps.

3.—Many Money Orders are supplied to residents at the smaller Ports in this way. An application for an order* is filled up, and is enclosed with a stamped, directed, and unsealed envelope to the Postmaster at the nearest issuing office. The application must be accompanied with the full amount (including commission) in cheque, postage stamps, or other equivalent of cash, and a little margin should be left for variations of exchange. The Postmaster issues the order, sends it on in the envelope, and returns the change, if any, by first opportunity, with a receipt for the letter, if it were to be registered, as it always should be. Care should be taken to send these applications *in time*, as the Money Order Offices close some hours before the departures of the mails.

4.—No order must exceed £10, or include any fraction of a penny. Orders will be drawn at the current rate of the day† and paid at the rate of the day when the advice arrived.

The commission is as follows:—

Orders on the United Kingdom.
Up to £2 ..... 18 cents.
" £5 ..... 36 "
" £7 ..... 54 "
" £10 ..... 72 "

Local Money Orders.
Up to $25 ..... 15 cents.
" 50 ..... 30 "

5.—Lists of Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom may be consulted at Hongkong, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

6.—Names must be given in full (expect when there is more than one Christian name) but the name of the Payee need not be given if the order be crossed (as cheques are crossed). It can then be paid only through a Bank, and may afterwards be specially crossed to any Bank.

7.—No order can be paid till the Payee have signed it in the proper place. An order can be transferred to another office on payment of an additional commission. In case of loss of an order, necessity for stopping payment, or the like, application should be made to the nearest Money Order Office for instructions.

8.—If the order be not presented within six months an additional commission will be charged; if not within twelve months, the money will be forfeited. When the order is once paid no further claim can be entertained.

9.—No order can be paid until the advise relative to it has been received.

* Made out on a printed form which is supplied gratis.

† Orders on Shanghai are drawn at 2 per cent. premium in all cases.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

Unclaimed Correspondence,

April 27, 1877.

	Lets.	Paps.		Lets.	Paps.
Abbrecht, Miss Anna	1		Mellish, Edward	2	1
Achun	1		Mellser, L. F.	1	
Assis, Eduardo de	1		Membert, Chas. E.		1
			Middleton, J. T.	1	
Benary, F. H.	2	1	Monkman, J. W.	1	
Bisset, Chas. H.	2				
Blackmore, G.	1		Nelson, Geo. Kerr	1	
Caldecott, Andrew	1		Orenstein, M.	1	
Cogond, Mons. J.	1		Palmer, J. A.	1	
Cockburn, Col.		1	Panlopolo, Joana	2	regd.
			Parker, E. H.	2	
Davis, Quintin A.	1		Perks, Mrs Arthur J.	1	
Davis, Thos.	1				
Davur Pestonjee Framjee	1		Playfair, G.M.H.	2	
			Poret, Dr Benito	1	
Day, Geo.	1				
Descartes, Mons.	1		Redmond, D. S.	1	
Dias, Ignacio	1		Richmond, Miss	1	
Drummond, R.	1		Robertson, John	1	
			Ruchwaldy, L.	1	
Farquharson, Thos.	1		Scott, John	1	
Fletcher, Angus	1	regd.	Sec, Lieutenant	1	
			Senwesing	1	
Gardner, C. F.	1		Shaik Hoosan	1	regd.
Garwood, Mrs G. M.	1		Shaik Hajee		
Graf, L.	1	regd.	Snowdeal, Wm. H.	1	
Graham, Mrs C. H.	1		Stevenson, A.	1	
			St. John, Miss	8	4
Gordon, G.	1				
			Taylor, R.	8	2
Hitchcock, F. A.	4	2	Taylor, Wm. H.	1	
Hutchinson, F. C.	1		Teong Chie & Co.	1	
			Thomsen, Captain P.	1	
Jackson, R.	1		Tai Chung Lang	1	
Jenchah, Capt. C. C.	1		Tester, David	1	
			Turner, Cecil	1	
Kemsley, Thos.	1		Veasy, Miss M. E. A.	1	
Khilury, M.	1				
Konlez, Paul	1				
			Walker, E. R.	1	
Lee Young	1		Wedderburn, Sir David	1	
Lowe, S. S.		2			
			Welman, T. H.	1	1
Macpherson, Gordon	4	4	Winne, Mr	1	
			Wolkolds, W.	2	
Mansfield, R. W.	2		Woodall, Edward	1	
Martin, Roger	1				
McDonald, Jas. engineer	1		Xavier, Ismail V.	1	
McKay, G. S.	1		Young, Mrs A.	1	
McKiborn, Joseph	1				

For Merchant Ships.

	Lets.	Paps.		Lets.	Paps.
Abbey Cowper	1		John Milton	8	8
Adda	1				
A. F. Stalkneicht	2		Leicester	8	1
Albert Victor	1		Letty Gales	1	
Antioch	1				
Atma	1		Madanzar, s.s.	1	
August	2		Maderia	1	2
Augusta	1		Madura	20	7
			Maggie Douglas	4	2
Balgownie	1		Maid Marian	1	
Benchita	8		Mary Goodall	2	
			Matago	1	
Canaan	8		Mecca	1	2
Canham	1		Monkchester	1	
Caribou	7				
Carlew	1		Nautilus	1	
Cerrid	1		New Era	1	
Charles Moreau		2	Neuerel Raptain	1	2
Charlie Palmer	1				
Craig Ewan		1	Orange Grove	1	
Cynosure	1				
			Paraguay, s.s.		8
Daphne	2		Peeress	2	2
Denbighshire	1		Penrith	1	
			Perclude	1	
Echo	1		Prince of Wales	1	1
E. P. Bouverie	4				
Edward Albroth		1	Redive	1	
Edward May	1		Robert Henderson	8	
Elizabeth Douglas		2	Rohtan	1	
			Rotterdam		2
Elizabeth Nicholson		1	Roving Sailor	1	
Elliotts	1		Sapphire		1
Emmanuel Jasse	1		Sarah Nicholson		2
			Signal	1	
Felicetas		1	Sir Robert Parkes	2	
Fifeshire	1		Southern Cross	2	
Fleetwing	1		Spirit of the Age	1	
Florence	1		Star of China	1	
Fookien, s.s.	1		Star of Jamaica	19	
Fortitude	1		Stracathro	1	
			Syringa	1	
Gaetannio	1				
Giamena	1		Taiwan, s.s.	1	
Glamorganshire	1	1	Tweed	2	
Golden Horn	1				
Gryfe	2	2	Unanima	1	
G. T. Pearson	1				
			Vanadis	1	
Hannah & Mary	2				
Harbinger	1		Western Chief	10	11
Hibernia, s.s.	1		William Fruing	1	1
			Wm. H. Deits	1	
Ida F. Taylor	1		Woodlark	5	1
J. D. Peters	1	1	Yorkshire	2	1

For H. M. Ships.

	Lets.	Pap.		Lets.	Paps.
Fly	1		Nassau	8	
Magpie	4		Victor Emanuel	4	
Modeste	1				

Books, etc. without Covers.

Army and Navy Gazette.
Engineer, The
Figaro.
Illustrated Australian News, Dec. 20.
Law Reports (8 vols.)
L'Echo du Parlament.
Newcastle Weekly Chronicle.
New York Maritonie Register, The
News of the World.
Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant.
Steamship Circular (H. E. Moss')
Sunday at Home.
Ward & Lock's price current.
Weekly Scotsman.

Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h.*, near the Kowloong shore *k.*, and those in the body of the Shipping or midway between each shore are marked *c.*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

Section.
1. From Green Island to the Gas Works.
2. From Gas Works to the Novelty Iron Works.
3. From Novelty Iron Works to the Harbour Master's Office.
4. From Harbour Master's to the P. and O. Co.'s Office.
5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Peddar's Wharf.
6. From Peddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.
7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.
8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name.	*Anchorage.*	*Captain.*	*Flag and Rig.*	*Tons.*	*Date of Arrival.*	*Consignees or Agents.*	*Destination.*	*Remarks.*
Steamers								
Benarty	4 c	Potter	Brit. str.	1119	April 23	Ah Yon	Saigon	30th inst.
Bertha	8 h	Windham	Brit. str.	1421	April 23	Meyer & Co.		
Braemar Castle	4 k	Ayles	Brit. str.	1424	April 24	Adamson, Bell & Co.		
Deucalion	5 c	Brown	Brit. str.	1639	April 26	Butterfield & Swire	Shanghai	To-day
Feronia	5 h	Schultz	Ger. str.	1089	April 20	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai	
Gadshill	4 c	Ranton	Brit. str.	1240	April 9	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Straits Settlements	To-day
Gaelic	3 h	Kidley	Brit. str.	1712	April 20	O. & O. S. S. Co.	Y'hama & San F'cisco	Mails
Gunga	3 c	Garceau	Fch. str.	797	April 26	Hop Kee & Co.	Cooktown & Sydney	
Hailoong	5 h	Abbott	Brit. str.	277	April 27	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Amoy, Taiwan, &c.	
Hankow	5 c	Symington	Brit. str.	2332	April 19	Siemssen & Co.		
Howsang	4 c	Lamont	Chi. str.	795	April 25	C. M. S. N. Co.	Amoy & Shanghai	To-day
Imboos	4 c	Bennington	Brit. str.	1275	April 20	Order		
Iraouaddy	5 c	Gauvain	Fch. str.	2400	April 25	Messageries Maritimes	Marseilles, &c.	To-day
Juan	4 h	Stock	Brit. str.	1019	April 16	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Cooktown	
Menzaleh	...	Pasqualini	Fch. str.	1000	April 24	Messageries Maritimes	Yokohama	K'loong Dock
Namoa	5 h	Westoby	Brit. str.	862	April 25	Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Coast Ports	To-morrow
Norna	2 h	Walker	Brit. str.	606	April 27	Kwok Acheong	Swatow	To-morrow
Panay	4 c	Gyenoehea	Span. str.	267	April 19	Remedios & Co.	Manila	To-day
Pau Tah	4 c	Pattersen	Chi. str.	870	April 27	C. M. S. N. Co.	Canton	To-day
Penedo	5 c	Cain	Brit. str.	652	April 27	Melchers & Co.	Saigon	
Saada	4 h	.....	Brit. str.	37	Dec. 17	P. & O. S. N. Co.		
Sea Gull	5 h	Paray	Brit. str.	35	April 24	Lane, Crawford & Co.		
Sorsogon	...	Checa	Span. str.	174	April 24	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Manila	Cos'tan Dock
Stad Amsterdam	5 c	Boon	Dut. str.	1720	April 27	Gilman & Co.	Shanghai	To-day
State of Louisiana	5 c	Johnston	Brit. str.	1216	April 24	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Amoy	Cleared
Sunda	...	Reeves	Brit. str.	1205	April 18	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Yokohama	Ab'deen Dock
Tartar	2 c	Johnson	Brit. str.	1468	April 9	Wm. Pustau & Co.	Shanghai & Hankow	To-day
Thingvalla	8 c	Nielsen	Dan. str.	1577	April 14	Meyer & Co.	.....	Repairing
Yottung	2 h	.....	Brit. str.	324	June 9	Kwok Acheong		
Zamboanga	4 c	Valenceno	Span. str.	651	April 26	Ah Yon	Bangkok	
Sailing Vessels								
A. T. Stallknecht	3 c	Schütt	Ger. bqe.	589	April 23	Siemssen & Co.		
Albert Russell	8 c	Carver	Amer. bqe.	762	April 18	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Arabella	8 c	Pearson	Brit. bqe.	665	April 16	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Argonaut	8 c	Anderson	Brit. sh.	1072	April 3	Meyer & Co.	Phillippine Islands	Cleared
Ban Lee	2 h	Schumacher	Siam. bqe.	260	April 19	Chinese	Bangkok	Cleared
Bua Pan	2 h	Möller	Siam. sh.	575	April 7	Kin-tye-loong	Bangkok	Cleared
Carl	3 k	Hansen	Ger. bg.	215	April 27	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.	Tientsin	
Catherine Marden	4 c	Marden	Brit. 3m.sc.	287	April 19	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Cheng Soon	2 h	Cheng Sang	Siam. sch.	200	April 30	Chinese		
Christian McAusland	3 k	Cowper	Brit. sh.	960	April 19	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	Manila	Cleared
Coeran	8 c	Millar	Amer. sch.	230	April 19	Insurance Company		
Diamond City	2 h	Spreckelsen	Siam. bqe.	261	April 14	Chinese		
Eudoxie Adolphine	3 c	Valot	Fch. bg.	254	April 16	Wm. Pustau & Co.		
Evening Star	8 c	Asburn	Brit. bqe.	371	April 14	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Falcon	2 h	Vie	Brit. bqe.	385	April 23	Yuen Fat Hong		
Glengairn	8 c	Finnister	Brit. sh.	895	April 11	Landstein & Co.		
Havilah	8 c	Garthly	Brit. bqe.	472	April 5	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Hydra	8 c	Dest	Ger. bqe.	785	Mar. 27	Siemssen & Co.		
Jan Peter	4 c	Ewert	Ger. bqe.	836	April 26	Siemssen & Co.		
Jylland	4 c	Lanb	Dan. bg.	267	April 19	Eduard Schellhass & Co.		
Krung Thep	2 h	Dührigen	Siam. bqe.	488	April 6	Siemssen & Co.		
Lalla Rookh	2 h	Hender	Brit. bqe.	814	April 20	Melchers & Co.		
Leucadia	8 c	Mearns	Brit. sh.	896	April 12	Meyer & Co.	London	
Loiterer	7 h	Vincent	Amer. sch.	45	Aug. 13	Insurance Cos.		
Mary Whitridge	8 c	Cutle	Amer. sh.	862	April 16	Russell & Co.		
Mount Lebanon	2 h	Hall	Brit. 3m.sc.	530	Mar. 26	Rozario & Co.	Vancouver's Island	
Mystic Belle	3 c	Plumer	Amer. sh.	755	Feb. 27	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	Cleared
New Era	8 c	Sawyer	Brit. sh.	1060	April 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Nyassa	8 c	Garrlock	Brit. sh.	799	April 7	Wm. Pustau & Co.	London	
Pelho	4 c	Christiansen	Ger. bqe.	251	April 25	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rosetta McNeil	3 c	Brown	Amer. bqe.	611	Mar. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Rosina	8 c	Hansen	Am. 3m. sc.	406	Feb. 28	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Rurik	4 c	Burgeland	Russ. bqe.	830	Mar. 25	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	San Francisco	
Sophie	4 c	Binge	Ger. bg.	210	April 23	Wieler & Co.	Takow	
Terese	...	Cebada	Span. bqe.	251	Mar. 31	Siemssen & Co.	Manila	Cos'tan Dock
Thomas Lord	8 c	Hall	Amer. sh.	1316	April 12	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	New York	
Tullochgorum	4 c	Mason	Brit. 3m.sc.	175	April 20	Wieler & Co.		
Uzziah	3 c	Harnden	Brit. sch.	219	Mar. 27	Wieler & Co.	Nicolajefsk	Cleared
Villa de Rivadavia	7 c	Carmus	Span. bg.	261	April 28	Brandao & Co.		
W. H. Deitz	8 c	Endicott	Amer. bqe.	487	April 19	Arnhold, Karberg & Co.		
Wealthy Pendleton	8 c	Hanchar	Amer. bqe.	809	April 19	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.		
WHAMPOA								
Gustav Adolph		Neemann	Ger. bqe.	300	April 21	Order		
CANTON								
Chinkiang		Orr	Brit. str.	789	April 27	Siemssen & Co.	Shanghai	

Men-of-war in Hongkong Harbour.

Vessel's Name.	*Anchorage.*	*Flag.*	*Class.*	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*H. P.*	*Date of Arrival.*	*Commander.*
Charybdis	6 c	British	corvette	1506	...	.....	April 5	T. E. Smith
Fly	6 h	British	gun vessel	464	4	120	April 23	John Bruce
Marquez de la Victoria	K.D.	Spanish	transport	1200	...	.....	Feb. 23	Borrafo
Meeanee	6 k	British	military hospital	2591	...	.....	.....	.....
Modeste	6 c	British	corvette	1405	14	350	April 13	Alex. Buller, C.B.
Patino	K.D.	Spanish	transport	1200	...	.....	Feb. 23	Rapello
Peng-chau-hai	6 c	Chinese	gunboat	600	5	400	April 22	C. H. Palmer
Sylvia	7 h	British	surveying vessel	595	...	.....	April 27	W. Bonham Bax
Tejo Novelty Works		Portug.	gun vessel	444	2	100	Jan. 8	F. Amaral
Victor Emanuel	6 c	British	Commodore's flag-ship	3087	2	.....	.....	Commodore Watson
At Canton								
Ashuelot		American	corvette	1100	6	700	April 16	E. O. Matthews

HONGKONG, MACAO AND CANTON RIVER STEAMERS.

Name.	*Tons.*	*Captain.*	*Owners.*
Fame	117	Stopani	H. & W'poa Dock Co.
Fei Wan	.....	.....	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Ichang	700	Martin	Butterfield and Swire
Kin Shan	457	Cary	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Kiu Kiang	617	Benning, T.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Lintin	69	.....	Kwok Acheong
Power	1890	Benning, A.	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy	101	Hawkins	Kwok Acheong
Spark	140	Lefevour	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
White Cloud	280	Hoyland	H., C. & M. S.-boat Co.
Yetsai	180	Browne	Kwok Acheong

CHINESE GUN-VESSELS IN CANTON WATERS, &c.

Name.	*Tons.*	*Guns.*	*H. P.*	*Commander.*
An-lan	481	7	.....	J. Godall
Chen-jui	28	1	.....	E. F. Collins
Ching-po	180	...	.....	Wan Lum Wan
Ching-sing	.....	...	.....	E. Choy
Chun-hai	280	6	.....	.....
Peng-chau-hai	600	5	400	A. Fry
Quong-on	180	3	60	Li Ping Tye
Shen-chi	150	5	.....	H. Wade
Sui-tsing	.....	...	.....	Stewart
Tching-tsing	180	6	60	Bessard
Tien-po	150	5	.....	C. De Longueville
Wing-po	600	5	150	Lam Man Wo

FOOCHOW SHIPPING IN PORT.

April 21, 1877.

*Benarty	for Hongkong
Europe	for Shanghai
Han Kwang	for Shanghai
E. Flickinger	for Shanghai
*Namoa	for Hongkong

SHIPPING IN SHANGHAI HARBOUR.

April 21, 1877.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

*Chinkiang	British
Fleurs Castle	British
Fusiyama	Chinese
Glenogra	British
Hai-an	Chinese
Hankow (McQueen)	British
H. C. Orsted	Danish
Hoan Mati	American
Honan	Chinese
*Iraouaddy	French
Kiang-chang	Chinese
Kiang-pian	Chinese
Kiang-tsen	Chinese
Kiang-wae	Chinese
Lombardy	French
Nanking	American
Loudoun Castle	British

* Since left port, or arrived at Hongkong.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

*Pati-tah	Chinese
Ping-on	British
Tahyeh	Chinese
Tokio Maru	Japanese
Ulysses	for London

MERCHANT SAILING VESSELS.

Flying Scud	British schooner
Haydn Brown	for New York
Lady Bowen	British barque
Per Ardua	British barque

MEN-OF-WAR.

Frolic	H. M. gun-vessel
Palos	U. S. gunboat
Gobol	Russian gunboat
Surprise	French gunboat

HONGKONG MARKET PRICES.

Corrected to Saturday, April 28, 1877.

At 1110 Cash per Dollar Mexican.

		Prices. Highest. Cash.	Lowest. Cash.
Butcher Meat.			
Bacon, English,	lb.	450	400
" Ame. Sugar cured	"	300	250
" Foochow,	"	160	140
Beef, sirloin and prime cut,	cy.	160	150
Beef Corned,	catty	150	140
" Roast,	"	150	140
" Soup,	"	100	90
" Steak,	"	160	150
Bullocks' Brains,	per set	60	50
" Tongue, fresh,	each	275	250
" " corned	"	320	300
" Head,	"	600	500
" Heart,	"	150	140
" Hump, Salt	"	110	100
" Feet,	"	50	40
" Kidneys,	"	60	50
" Tail,	"	100	90
" Liver,	catty	80	60
" Tripe (undressed),	catty	50	40
Calves' Head and Feet,	set	500	400
Hams, American,	lb.	300	280
" Chinese,	"	180	170
" English	"	360	340
Mutton Chop,	"	180	170
" Leg,	"	180	170
" Shoulder,	"	130	120
" Liver,	"	130	120
Pigs' Chitlings,	catty	60	50
" Feet,	"	100	90
" Fry,	"	110	100
" Head,	"	90	80
" Heart,	each	60	50
" Kidneys,	"	80	70
" Liver,	lb.	100	80
Pork, Chop,	catty	150	140
" Corned,	"	130	120
" Leg,	"	150	140
" Fat or Lard,	"	110	100
Sheeps' Head, and Feet,	set	340	320
" Heart,	each	50	40
" Kidneys,	"	80	70
Sucking Pigs,	"	1750	1000
Veal,	catty	140	120
Poultry.			
Capons,	catty	220	200
Ducks,	catty	130	120
Eggs, Hen	doz.	100	—
" Duck	"	100	—
" Salt	"	120	—
Fowls,	catty	180	160
Geese,	"	120	110
Partridges,	each	350	300
Pheasants, Canton, live,	pair	$2.00	—
Pigeons,	each	160	150
Quail,	"	100	90
Rabbits,	"	800	500
Snipe,	each	120	110
Teal,	"	350	250
Turkeys, Cock,	catty	650	600
" Hen,	"	450	400
Wild Duck,	each	450	400
Fish.			
Bombay Ducks, new	per hundred	350	300
Bream,	catty	100	90
Carp,	"	80	70
Codfish, Salt,	lb.	160	150
Crabs,	catty	140	120
Cuttle Fish,	"	80	70
Dace,	"	100	90
Eels, Congor	"	80	60
File Fish,	"	60	50
Fresh Fish, Large	"	130	120
" Small	"	90	80
Frogs,	"	260	250
Garoupa,	"	200	180
Herrings,	"	80	70
" smoked	box	$1.00	—
Live Fish,	catty	140	120
Lobsters,	"	80	70
Mackerel,	"	60	50
Mango Fish,	"	160	—
Mullet,	"	100	90
Oysters,	"	140	130
Parrot Fish,	"	140	130
Perch,	"	80	70
Pomfret,	"	160	140
" Black	"	80	70
Prawns,	"	160	130
Ray,	"	160	140
Roach,	"	160	—
Rock Fish,	"	130	120
Salmon, Canton,	"	100	90
Salt Fish,	"	120	100
Shark, young	"	70	60
Shrimps,	"	70	60
Skate,	"	80	70
Snappes,	"	120	110
Snipe Fish,	"	90	—
Soles, Fresh	"	120	100
Tench,	"	80	70
Turtles, Small	"	400	350
White Bait,	"	40	30
Vegetables.			
Asparagus,	tin	450	400
Bamboo Shoots,	catty	100	80
Beans, sprout,	"	20	14
" Broad,	"	80	70
" French from Macao	"	60	50
Beet Root,	each	15	12
Brassica,	catty	12	10
Cabbage, White Canton	"	30	25
" Common,	"	10	8
" Hongkong,	each	70	50
" Macao,	"	70	30
" Turnip, Bohi	each	16	8
" red for pickling	"	80	50
Carrots, Salt	catty	20	—
Carrots, Fresh	catty	25	20
Cauliflower,	each	80	30
Celery, Chinese,	catty	20	—
Celery, English,	"	70	40
Colewort,	"	30	20
Cucumbers,	"	120	100
Chillies, Dried,	"	100	—
" Mixed,	"	80	70
Curry Stuff, English,	"	40	30
Egg Plant,	"	60	50
Garlic, (bulb) dried,	"	40	30
Ginger,	"	30	20
Greens, White	"	10	—
" Winter course	"	20	15
Green, Sprouts	"	15	10
Green Peas, in shell, old	"	60	50
" young	"	40	30
"Horse Radish," S'hai,	"	300	250
Lettuce, Chinese	"	20	—
" English,	head	10	—
Mint,	bunch	15	10
Mushroom, dried,	catty	750	650
Onions, Bombay	"	112	100
" Green	"	20	—
Parsley, Chinese,	"	60	50
" English,	bunch	10	5
Potatoes, Macao,	catty	30	20
" Californian,	"	30	25
" Sweet,	"	12	10
Pumpkins,	"	20	15
Radishes,	doz.	30	20
Scallions,	catty	25	20
Shalots,	"	35	30
Sesamum,	"	120	100
Spinach,	"	40	30
" Common	"	25	20
Squash, bottle	"	30	—
Taro (U Tau)	"	20	—
Tomatoes,	"	60	40
Turnips, Salt,	"	20	15
" English	each	15	10
" Chinese	catty	15	10
Water Lily Roots,	"	40	30
Water Cress,	bunch	20	10
Yams,	catty	30	20
Fruits.			
Aleurites,	catty	60	50
Apples, Dried	"	500	400
" Californian,	"	250	150
" Rose,	"	70	60
Bananas, fragrant Punti,	"	30	25
Chestnuts, new,	"	100	—
Cocoanuts	each	60	50
Currants,	bottle	400	350
"	lb.	200	160
Dates,	bottle	500	400
Figs, Dried,	"	500	400
Ground Nuts,	catty	40	30
Guavas,	"	50	40
Lemons,	"	140	120
" Green,	"	100	90
Lichees, Dried,	"	200	180
Loong Ngan, Dried,	"	400	200
Mangoes,	each	100	70
" Anam,	"	30	25
Olives, green, Punti,	catty	60	—
Oranges, (Coolie) Chang	"	70	60
" Sweet, Sun-wooy	"	250	160
" (Mand.) coolie	"	120	100
" (Mandarin)	"	120	100
Papaw,	"	150	130
Pears, Nanking,	"	160	120
Pears, Chefoo,	"	120	100
" Punti,	"	50	40
Pine-apples, Punti	each	100	60
Plantains, common	catty	30	20
" fragrant	"	40	30
Plums, Dark-red,	"	60	50
" Yellow,	"	50	40
" Green,	"	50	40
Prunes, Dried,	bottle	300	250
Pumeloes or Shaddock,	each	100	80
Raisins, Muscatel,	bottle	750	600
"	lb.	200	150
Salesbury Seeds, Pak-kwo,	catty	80	70
Strawberry (Yeung-mui),	"	70	60
Sugar Cane,	stick	25	20
Tamarinds,	catty	60	50
Walnuts,	"	110	100
Water Chesnuts, Canton	"	50	40
Miscellaneous.			
Allspice, Chinese	bottle	200	—
" English	"	750	500
Barley,	picul	1600	1500
Bran,	picul	1500	1400
Butter,	lb.	600	500
Candied Orange Peel,	bottle	750	700
" Lemon "	"	750	700
Capers,	"	250	220
Charcoal,	picul	1080	1000
Cheese, American,	lb.	400	350
Cinnamon,	catty	300	250
Citron,	"	160	150
Cloves,	"	700	500
Cocoanut Oil,	bottle	160	150
Coffee,	lb.	230	200
Curry Powder,	bottle	500	250
Firewood,	picul	400	350
Flour,	catty	40	30
Gram,	picul	3000	2750
Isinglass,	pkge.	750	—
Lamp Oil,	catty	90	80
Macaroni,	box	1000	750
Mace,	catty	750	—
Mango Chutney,	bottle	500	300
Mustard,	"	180	160
Nutmegs,	each	10	8
Olives,	bottle	250	200
Paddy,	picul	1600	1600

W. Quinzet, *Acting Inspector of Markets.*

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